

Unit Eleven



Daily Routines

Listening



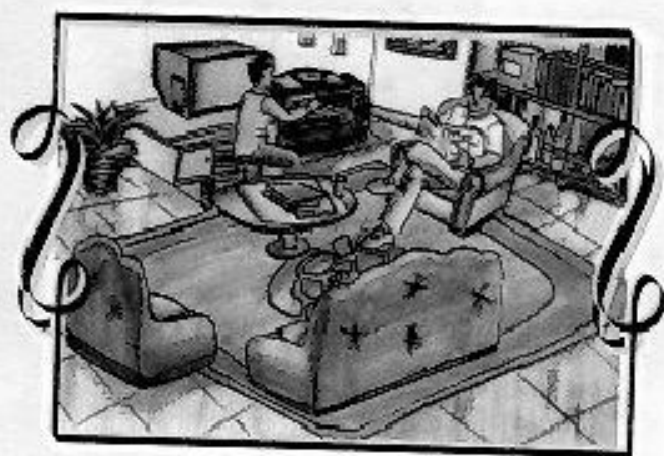
This is Kelly, she is a very good student. Kelly has breakfast at seven o'clock, and at seven thirty she goes to school by bus.



This is Anne, she is a Spanish teacher, she teaches in the morning. Anne has lunch at twelve o'clock.



These are Roger and Steve. They have been friends for a long time and work together in an office. They are lawyers.



Roger and Steve live in the same apartment. They are roommates. At night they prepare their own dinner.



Kelly's mother is a doctor. She works in the morning, and after lunch, she goes shopping. Mrs. Thompson generally buys:

Listening



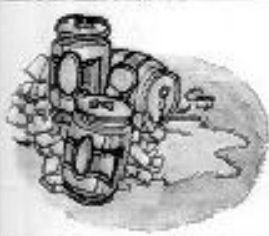
many apples and oranges



much sugar and salt



many cans of fresh peas



few cans of beer



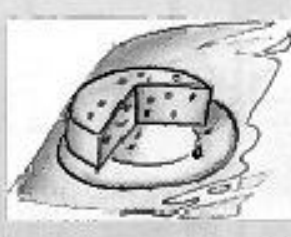
much rice and flour



many eggs and potatoes



few cartons of milk



little cheese



few bottles of soft drink



many cookies



little meat



few jars of jam



Kelly's mother does not have much time for shopping,
she needs to go back home early and prepare dinner.





She has Spanish classes at night. The Spanish school is close to her house, she does not need a car, she goes on foot.

Conversation

Student A: Ask Student B what he/she buys when he/she goes shopping.
 Student B: Answer the question, using "many", "few", "much" or "little".
 Reverse roles.

Listening



My daily routine? Well, I wake up at 7 a.m., I take a shower, I get dressed, and then I have breakfast.

If there is enough time, I read the newspaper.



(enough = sufficient)



Sometimes I smoke a cigarette - I'm trying to stop, because smoking is bad for my health. That's what they say, isn't it?



After that, I go to work. I work from 9 a.m.
to 5:30 p.m.



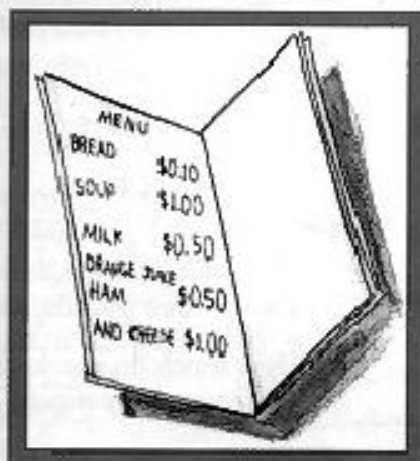
I have a lunch break from 12 to 1.
Normally I eat at the office canteen.



They have everything there: bread, soup,
milk, orange juice, cheese, ham.



Well, just about everything and it isn't expensive.



Listening

Grammar focus

COUNTABLE NOUNS



Many people



Few people

I have many friends.
Brazil has many problems.

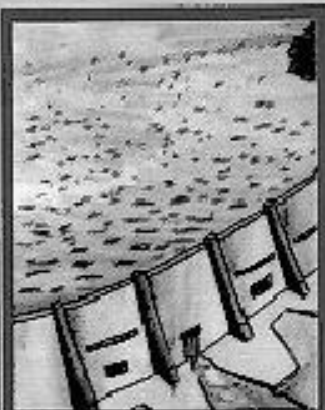
Germany has few economical problems.
My brother likes few books.

HOW MANY.....?

How many brothers do you have?
I have three brothers.

How many films do you watch
every week?
Every week, I watch two films.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



Much water



Little water

Mary has much time to go shopping.
We have much dedication to study.

She has little money to spend.
I usually drink little water.

HOW MUCH.....?

How much cheese do you want?
I want three pounds, please.

How much do you love me?
I love you very much!

Listening

PREPOSITIONS WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Normally: *By*

She comes to school *by car*.

We go to work *by bus*.

They travel *by train*.

Do you like to travel *by plane*?

Exception: *ON FOOT*

He goes to the supermarket *on foot*.

I go to my neighbour's *on foot*.

Do you go to the beach *on foot*?

I don't have a car, so I go *on foot*.

Extra Information

Quantifiers

Many / Much = large quantity

Few / Little = small quantity

Many is the opposite of few.

Much is the opposite of little.

Many / Much = usually in negative or interrogative sentences.

A lot of / Plenty of = affirmative, negative or interrogative sentences.

Few / Little = negative ideas

A few / A little = positive ideas

Many and few are used with plural nouns.

e.g.: Many books

Few cars

Many friends

Few dollars

Much and little are used with singular nouns.

e.g.: Much chocolate

Little money

Much wine

Little bread

There are some words that in Portuguese are used in both singular and plural forms. However these words are only used in the singular form in English.

e.g.: chocolate / bread / wine / information

In order to transform these words to the plural form, you can add up some expressions in the plural form.

e.g.: bars of chocolate/loaves of bread/bottles of wine/pieces of information

Writing

Use MANY, FEW, MUCH or LITTLE.

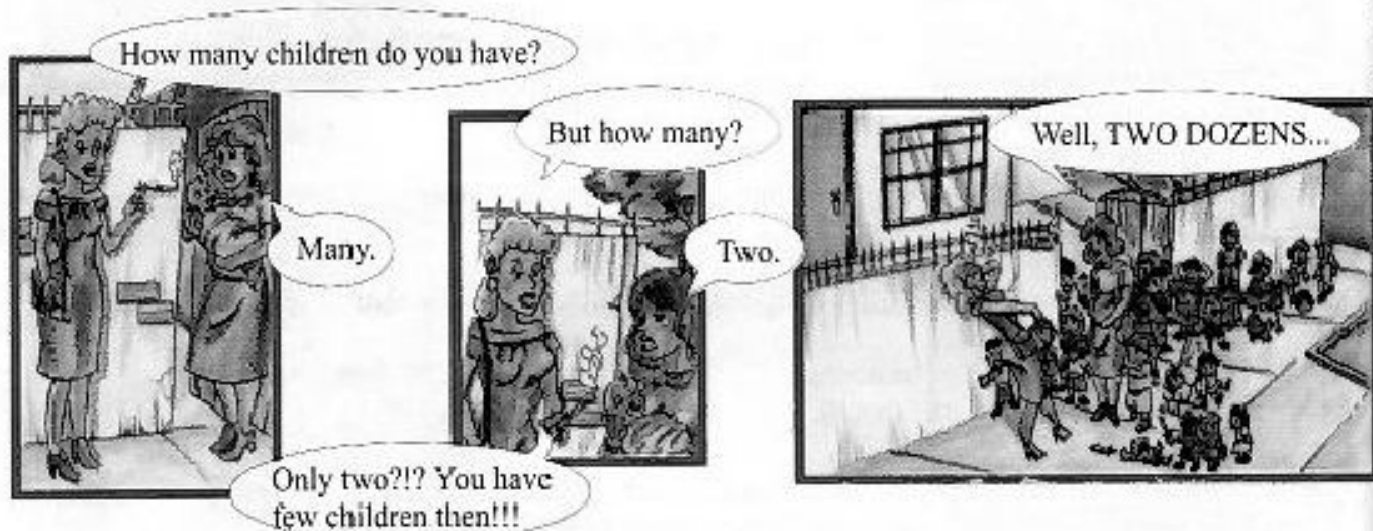
MANY	people	LITTLE	time	FEW	tomatoes	FEW	cans of beer
MUCH	money	MUCH	sugar	FEW	friends	MANY	cookies
MANY	bottles of wine	MUCH	jam	LITTLE	rice	MANY	tropical fruits
MANY	hours	MANY	cakes	LITTLE	meat	MUCH	cheese
MANY	cartons of milk	MUCH	milk	LITTLE	flour	MUCH	bread
LITTLE	chocolate	MUCH	love	MANY	dollars	LITTLE	friendship
MANY	loaves of bread	FEW	bars of soap	MUCH	soap	MUCH	soup

Extra Information

How many + sisters + does + John + have + in Rio?
How many + plural noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + complement

How much + meat + are + you + planning + to buy?
How much + singular noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + complement

Reading and writing



Form questions using **HOW MANY** or **HOW MUCH**.

- ^{DOES} HOW MANY CARS JOHN HAS IN HIS GARAGE.
John has two sports cars in his garage.
- ^{DOES SUSAN SOMETIMES GOES} HOW MUCH MONEY SPENDS IN THE SHOPPING.
Susan spends a lot of money every time she goes shopping.
- ^{DOES} HOW MANY BOOKS JACK BUYS EVERY MONTH.
Jack buys several books every month.
- ^{DOES} HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE IN CHINA.
There are more than one billion people in China.
- ^{DOES} HOW MUCH TIME SHE SPENDS DANCING.
Celine doesn't have much time to go dancing.
- ^{PROBLEMS} HOW MANY DO YOU HAVE TO SOLVE AT WORK.
I have plenty of problems to solve at work.
- ^{DOES} HOW MUCH FOOD IS DAISY PREPARING FOR THE PARTY.
Daisy is preparing a lot of food for the party.

PREPOSITIONS WITH MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

A. BY + transportation

by car / by train / by bicycle / by bus / by ship / by plane

B. ON + Articles (a / an / the) or Possessive Adjectives + bicycle or public transportation

on a bicycle / on the plane / on his bicycle

C. IN + Articles (a / an / the) or Possessive Adjectives + car or taxi

In my car / in the car / in his taxi

Reading and writing

Answer the questions completely.

a) How does your father go to work?

ON FOOT

b) How does your mother go to the supermarket?

IN THE CAR

c) How do you come to British and American?

IN MY CAR

d) How can you travel to Japan?

ON THE PLANE

e) How can you travel to Paraguay?

ON THE BUS

HOMEWORK

Answer the questions completely.

1. Is Kelly a student?

YES, SHE IS A VERY GOOD STUDENT

2. At what time does she have breakfast?

KELLY HAS BREAKFAST AT 7:00 O'CLOCK

3. Where does she go after breakfast? Does she go to school on foot?

SHE GOES TO SCHOOL BY BUS

4. What does Anne do in the morning?

SHE TEACHES IN THE MORNING

5. At what time does she have lunch?

6. Do Roger and Steve work? Where? What do they do?

7. What do they do at night?

8. Who is Kelly's mother? What does she do?

9. Where does she go in the afternoon?

10. What does she generally buy? (give six examples)

11. Does Mrs. Thompson have activities at night?

Complete the text below using MANY, FEW, MUCH, LITTLE, BY or ON.
Don't forget to analyze the context!!!

My neighbor always goes to the store. She buys _____ fruits, _____ bread, _____ milk, _____ cans of beer and many other things. She usually spends _____ money. That is no problem. She and her husband aren't poor and sometimes - when it's necessary - one of her _____ friends lends money to her. She generally pays the money back after a _____ days. The store is near her house (10 minutes walking). She goes there _____ foot, but she comes back _____ taxi, because she has so _____ things to carry. When she has _____ money, she comes back _____ bus.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Answer the questions completely.

a) How many brothers do you have?

I HAVE 3 BROTHERS

b) How many books do you read per year?

10 BOOKS

c) How much water do you drink per day?

2 LITERS PER DAY

d) How much beer can you drink?

I DON'T DRINK BEER

e) How many sisters does your father have?

1 SISTER

f) How much salt do you put in your food?

LITTLE SALT

g) How much sugar do you put in a cup of coffee?

LITTLE SUGAR

h) How many teaspoons of sugar do you put in a cup of tea?

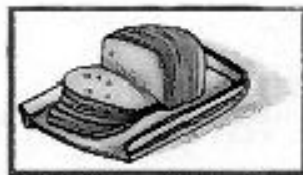
ONE TEASPOON

i) How many bars of chocolate can you eat?

I DON'T EAT CHOCOLATE

j) How much bread does your mother buy at the bakery?

SHE DON'T GO TO THE BAKERY



Match the 2 columns:

- a) Bars of...
- b) Loaves of...
- c) Slices of...
- d) Cartons of...
- e) Pieces of...
- f) Drops of...
- g) Sheets of...

- (A) medicine
- (B) paper
- (C) orange juice
- (D) information
- (E) chocolate
- (F) cheese
- (G) bread



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Choose the correct alternative.

1. I have MANY friends.

- a) much
- b) many
- c) a lot of
- d) little

2. My brother doesn't have MANY friends.

- a) a lot of
- b) little
- c) many
- d) much

3. It's not necessary to buy sugar. We still have A LITTLE sugar left.

- a) a few
- b) many
- c) a little
- d) little

4. She can't go out now. She has A FEW problems to solve.

- a) a little
- b) much
- c) a few
- d) few

5. He doesn't have MUCH money to spend on his vacation.

- a) many
- b) little
- c) few
- d) much

6. The plane leaves at 6:00 p.m. We still have MUCH time.

- a) many
- b) much
- c) few
- d) plenty of

The background of the entire page is a stylized American flag, with white stars on a dark field on the left and diagonal stripes of white and dark gray on the right. In the center, there is a dark, rectangular cutout that reveals a pair of black cowboy boots. The boots are positioned side-by-side, with the left boot slightly behind the right one. The text "Unit Twelve" is at the top, and "Buying Shoes" is at the bottom.

Unit Twelve

12

Buying Shoes

Listening



Today is Wednesday.
It is two o'clock p.m. and Jane is at the mall.



She is looking for some shoes.

She stops in front of a store and a salesman comes towards her.

(towards = moving to a particular direction)



May I help you?

Oh, yes! I need a new pair of shoes.
I like those shoes next to that purse, but I don't know if they are more beautiful than the shoes in the other store.



Sorry, but what is your name?

Jane.

OK Jane, let's first see the shoes you like here. After that, you decide. Is that fine with you?



Yes, that's OK.
I wear size six. I'll be waiting here for you.



After a few minutes...





Miss Jane, this is your size.



They are perfect!
How much are they?



They are sixty dollars, it's a good deal!



You decide miss. If you want to come back later, please ask for me.



Thanks.



Oh no! They are more expensive than the shoes in the other store!

Listening

Salesman: May I help you?

Jane: Oh yes! I need a new pair of shoes. I like those shoes next to that purse, but I don't know if they are more beautiful than the shoes in the other store.

Salesman: Sorry, but what is your name?

Jane: Jane.

Salesman: Ok Jane, let's first see the shoes you like here. After that, you decide. Is that fine with you?

Jane: Yes, that's OK. I wear size six. I'll be waiting here for you.

After a few minutes...

Salesman: Miss Jane, this is your size.

Jane: They are perfect! How much are they?

Salesman: They are sixty dollars, it's a good deal!

Jane: Oh no! They are more expensive than the shoes in the other store!

Salesman: You decide miss. If you want to come back later, please ask for me.

Jane: Thanks.

Conversation

Student A: Ask Student B some questions about size.

Student B: Give complete answers.

Reverse roles.

e.g.: Student A: What shoe size do you wear?

Student B: I wear size 40.

Conversation

Student A: Ask Student B some questions about price.

Student B: Give complete answers.

Reverse roles.

e.g.: Student A: How much does a pair of shoes cost?

Student B: It costs US\$ 40.00.

Listening



Boris is taller than Peterson.

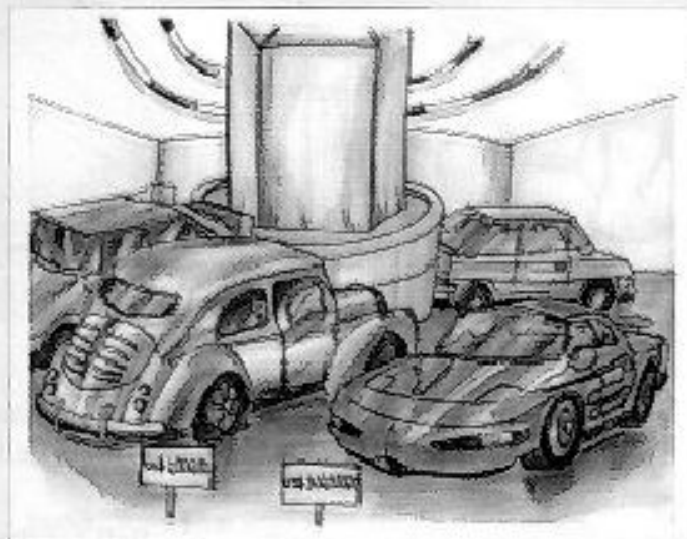
Joanne is fatter than Lisa.

or

or

Peterson is shorter than Boris.

Lisa is thinner than Joanne.



Car number 1 is cheaper than car number 2.

Car number 2 is more expensive than car number 1.

Listening



Johnny's IQ = 140



The pen is shorter than the pencil.
The pencil is longer than the pen.



Jim's IQ = 100
(IQ = Intelligence Quotient)



Rey's IQ = 80

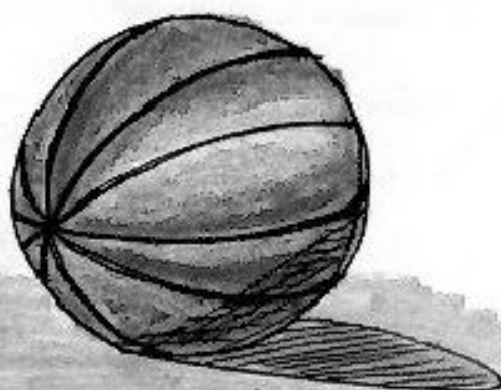
Johnny is more intelligent than Jim.
Jim is more intelligent than Rey.
Johnny is the most intelligent of all.
Rey is the most stupid of all.



Ball 3



Ball 2



Ball 1

Ball 1 is bigger than ball 2.
Ball 2 is bigger than ball 3.

Ball 1 is the biggest.
Ball 3 is the smallest.

Extra Information

Comparative of Superiority - It's a comparison between one element and another element. The first element has a characteristic which is more superior than the other.

I. Short adjectives (3 to 4 letters) = big, fat, fast, thin, calm.

Adjective + ER + THAN (obs.: if the adjective ends in CVC - consonant + vowel + consonant - we double the last consonant).

	Consonant	Vowel	Consonant	Comparative
	B	I	G	bigger than
T	H	I	N	thinner than
	F	A	T	fatter than

II. Medium adjectives (4 to 8 letters) = easy, tasty, funny, pleasant, smart.

Obs.: Adjectives with four letters ending in Y = medium.

Adjectives with four letters ending in other letters = short.

A. Adjectives ending in Y: Remove the letter Y and use Adj + IER + THAN.

funny \xrightarrow{y} funnier than

easy \xrightarrow{y} easier than

B. Adjectives ending in other letters, analyse the most linear sound.

pleasant - pleasanter than

smart - smarter than

more pleasant than

more smart than

III. Long adjectives (more than 8 letters) = expensive, attractive, beautiful.

more + adjective + than:

more expensive than
more attractive than

Exceptions: good
bad
far

better than: That man is better than the other.

worse than: That boy is worse than the other.

farther (further) than: I walked two blocks farther than necessary.

Extra Information

Superlative of Superiority - It's a comparison between one element and a group. The first element has a characteristic which is more superior than the other elements in the group.

I. Short adjectives (3 to 4 letters) = big, fat, fast, thin, calm.

THE + adjective + EST (obs.: if the adjective ends in CVC - consonant + vowel + consonant - we double the last consonant).

	Consonant	Vowel	Consonant	Comparative
	B	I	G	<i>the biggest</i>
T	H	I	N	<i>the thinnest</i>
	F	A	T	<i>the fattest</i>

II. Medium adjectives (4 to 8 letters) = easy, tasty, funny, pleasant, smart.

Obs.: Adjectives with four letters ending in Y = medium.

Adjectives with four letters ending in other letters = short.

A. Adjectives ending in Y: Remove the letter Y and use THE + Adj + IEST.

funny \xrightarrow{y} *the funniest*

easy \xrightarrow{y} *the easiest*

B. Adjectives ending in other letters, analyse the most linear sound.

pleasant - *the pleasantest*

smart - *the smartest*

the most pleasant

the most smart

III. Long adjectives (more than 8 letters) = expensive, attractive, beautiful.

the + most + adjective:
the most expensive
the most attractive

Exceptions: good \longrightarrow the best: British and American is the best English school.
 bad \longrightarrow the worst: This is the worst film I have ever seen.
 far \longrightarrow the farthest (furthest): One of the farthest countries from Brazil is Japan.

Extra Information

ent has a

Comparative of Inferiority - It's a comparison between one element and another element. The first element has a characteristic which is more inferior than the other.

e double

less + adjective + than

less expensive than
less attractive than
less happy than

e.g.: A three-star hotel is always less expensive than a five-star hotel.

ve

Superlative of Inferiority - It's a comparison between one element and a group. The first element has a characteristic which is more superior than the other elements in the group.

the + least + adjective:

the least expensive
the least attractive

e.g.: Teachers have little money, so they always stay at the least expensive hotel.

Comparative of Equality - It's a comparison between one element and another element. The first element has the same characteristic as the other.

as + adjective + as:

as beautiful as
as rich as
as intelligent as

e.g.: Sharon Stone is as attractive as Demi Moore.

Watch Out!

Before comparatives you can use:

Much
A lot
Far
A bit
A little

Don't use "very"

e.g.: Don't travel by plane. It's much (not very) more expensive.

Going by train is a bit more expensive than going by bus.

Japan.

Reading and writing

Use the comparative of superiority form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- a) Books are MORE INTERESTING THAN magazines. (interesting)
 b) New York is NOISIER THAN Madrid. (noisy)
 c) Summer is HOTTER THAN spring. (hot)
 d) Strawberry juice is MORE TASTY THAN orange juice. (tasty)
 e) Dogs are MORE NICE THAN cats. (nice)
 f) Brazil is BIGGER THAN Italy. (big)
 g) Spring is PLEASANTER winter. (pleasant)

Use the superlative of superiority form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- a) Charles is MOST INTELLIGENT student in the class. (intelligent)
 b) Dogs are MOST FRIENDLY animals in the world. (friendly)
 c) This is THE COLDEST country that I know. (cold)
 d) Pat is MOST FUNNY friend I have. (funny)
 e) Ferrari is THE MOST FAMOUS car in the world. (famous)
 f) This is THE FARTHEST house from my building. (far)

Choose the comparative or the superlative of superiority form of the adjectives to complete the sentences.

- a) She is THE MOST INTELLIGENT student in the classroom. (intelligent)
 b) A plane is FASTER THAN a car. (fast)
 c) My English is WORSER THAN her English. (bad)
 d) Films are THE MOST INTERESTING type of programs on TV. (interesting)
 e) That is THE BEST pizzeria in town. (good)
 f) Phil is THE SMARTEST teacher I have. (smart)
 g) English is EASIER THAN French. (easy)

Choose the comparative or the superlative of inferiority form of the adjectives to complete the sentences.

- a) Pubs on Wednesdays are always LESS CROWDED THAN on Saturdays. (crowded)
 b) What a terrible book! It's THE LEAST one I've ever read. (interesting)
 c) What an ugly woman! She's THE LEAST one I've ever seen. (attractive)
 d) What a mess! Your bedroom is LESS mine! (organized)

Homework

1. Where is Jane?

SHE IS AT THE MALL
I DON'T KNOW, IN THE MALL

2. What does she want at the mall?

BUYING SHOES.

3. Who comes towards Jane when she stops in front of the store?

SALESMAN

4. Why does Jane stop in front of that store?

SHE LIKES THOSE SHOES.

5. What is Jane's size?

SIZE SIX

6. How much are the shoes?

THEY ARE SIXTY DOLLARS.

7. What is the problem with the price of the shoes?

THEY ARE MORE EXPENSIVE

8. Do you like to go shopping? Why or why not?

YES, BECAUSE IT'S VERY WELL -
GOOD

9. Where do you go, when you want to buy clothes? Do you look for the best price or for the best quality?

I GO TO LOOK FOR THE BEST PRICE.
ANYWHERE.

10. Do you like window-shopping before buying anything? (window-shopping = activity to look at the window of a store)

YES, ALWAYS.

11. Do you think the pair of shoes in the story is cheap or expensive?

VERY EXPENSIVE.

12. Do you go shopping in department stores?

YES, SOMETIMES.

13. Make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of buying in department stores.

ADVANTAGES: MANY THINGS IN ONE PLACE

DISADVANTAGES: INTEREST

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Write a composition comparing your hometown and the city where you live now. If your hometown is the same city where you currently live, compare it with another famous city that you know. Try to use all these adjectives; famous, big, polluted, crowded, organized, nice, good, bad, interesting, noisy and hot.

THE CITY WHERE I WAS BORN IS THE SAME ONE WHERE
I LIVE CURRENTLY. WHAT IT CHANGED WITH THE TIME
IS FROM DEVELOPMENT. WE HAVE FAMOUS BRACHES,
GREAT COMPANYS, GOOD FOOD, AND BAPLY POLITICS.
ONE OF GOVERNMENT LOTRY IN VIER DRINK MAKE
MUCH HEAT AND DONT WE HAVE PLUS MANY
RAINS AS OLD.

Answer the questions completely.

e.g.: What was the funniest program on TV you've ever watched?
The funniest program on TV I've ever watched was Alf.

a) What was the most interesting book you've ever read?

THE BOOK MOST INTERESTING I'VE EVER READ WAS "DON QUIXOTE"

b) What was the best movie you've ever watched?

THE BEST MOVIE I'VE EVER WATCHED IS "MOTR'IA DO PARAN"

c) Who was the most intelligent person you've ever met?

THE MOST INTELLIGENT PERSON I'VE EVER MET "LIVRE TROVAD"

d) Who was the most attractive person you've ever seen?

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PERSON I'VE EVER SEEN "SANDRA DOLYNE"

e) What was the most exciting place you've ever visited?

THE MOST EXCITING PLACE I'VE EVER VISITED IS "SANTA MARIA DE JATIBA"

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Choose the comparative or the superlative of superiority form of the adjectives in parentheses to complete the sentences.

- a) Parents are normally THE BEST friends we have. (good)
 b) I can write BETTER than you. (fast)
 c) English is considered one of MOST languages in the world. (easy)
 d) Madonna is MORE famous than Mariah Carey. (famous)
 e) TWO! This is THE WORST grade I've ever gotten! (bad)
 f) Chui is MUCH farther from the southern point of Brazil. (far)
 g) Women are usually MORE romantic than men. (romantic)
 h) Mexico City is MORE polluted than London. (polluted)
 i) Actually, Mexico City is MORE polluted than any city in the world. (polluted)

Spot the seven differences. Make sentences using the COMPARATIVE FORM and don't forget to use the expressions: MUCH, FAR, A LOT, A LITTLE, A BIT.



1. THE MAN IS MORE HAPPY THAN OLD MAN
2. THE TWO WOMEN SPEAK A LOT THINGS NOW.
3. THE DOG IS MUCH BIGGER THAN THE OLD DOG
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.



Unit Thirteen

13

The Future Tense

Listening



Martin's family



A sunny beach



To pack the luggage

Martin's family is going on a trip tomorrow. They are going to go to a sunny beach. They probably will leave the city at six o'clock in the morning, but before leaving, they are going to pack their luggage and put it in the car.



They are going to take their tennis rackets and balls with them, so that they can play tennis there.



Mary is Martin's sister. She loves to dive, so she is going to take her *diving suit with her.



Joanne is Martin's cousin. She is still a child, but she loves surfing. She gets her board and goes into the water to enjoy the waves.

Listening



Ted is Martin's brother. He is a student. Ted will probably go to Boston University, but first he must pass his exams, so he is not going to travel with his family.



Martin's classmates are not going to go to the beach, they are going to go to a beautiful farm in the countryside.



There, the boys are going to do many things like riding horses, fishing and swimming. They are going to fish and swim in the lake.

Also, they are going to see many animals: bird, bull, horse, bear, butterfly, fish, snake, pig, cow, frog, chicken, goat,...



Extra Information

Future Tenses

A) Will + Verb (infinitive without "to")

1. Situations that are not certain

In this case, we use words that express uncertainty: *probably, maybe, perhaps, I think..., I suppose..., I hope..., I guess..., etc...* The presence of these words is mandatory.

e.g.: I will *probably* go to the beach next weekend.

Perhaps my father will travel tonight.

2. Spontaneous decisions

In this case, the subject takes the decision about the future action at the moment of speaking.

e.g.: A: I have a terrible headache!!!

B: Really?!? So, I will get you some aspirin.

3. Promises

e.g.: I promise I'll study for this test. (I'll = I will)

Trust me. I won't do that anymore. (won't = will not)

4. Future indications

In this case, the subject of the sentence cannot take decisions.

e.g.: The mall will close tomorrow.

The plane will leave at 6:00 p.m.

Conjugation:

Affirmative:	<u>The mall</u>	+	<u>will</u>	+	<u>close.</u>
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verb

Interrogative:	<u>Will</u>	+	<u>the mall</u>	+	<u>close?</u>
	auxiliary verb		subject		main verb

Negative:	<u>The mall</u>	+	<u>will</u>	+	<u>NOT</u>	+	<u>close.</u>
	subject		auxiliary verb				main verb

Extra Information



B) Am / Are / Is + Going to + Verb (infinitive form)

1. Situations that are certain

In this case, we use words that express certainty: *certainly, it's planned, it's organized, I'm sure, etc...* The presence of these words is optional. The subject of the sentence can take decisions.

e.g.: It's planned that **my mother** is going to buy a new car next month.
or **My mother** is going to buy a new car next month.

2. Programmed decisions

In this case, the subject of the sentence took the decision about the future action in the past.

e.g.: A: Is this a ticket on your desk?

B: Yes, it is. I am going to travel to Cancun next Sunday.

Obs.: Remember from Unit 5 that it is possible to use the Present Continuous to talk about programmed future situations.

e.g.: I am travelling to Cancun next Sunday.

3. Weather

In this case, we have indications that guarantee the weather for the future.
e.g.: The sky is very cloudy, **it** is gonna rain. (AmE: gonna = going to)
informal

Obs.: In case we use words that express uncertainty, we are supposed to use "will". e.g.: The sky is a bit cloudy. Maybe it will rain.



Conjugation:

Affirmative:	<u>It</u>	+	<u>is</u>	+	<u>going to rain.</u>
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verbs
Interrogative:	<u>Is</u>	+	<u>it</u>	+	<u>going to rain?</u>
	auxiliary verb		subject		main verbs
Negative:	<u>It</u>	+	<u>is</u>	+	<u>NOT + going to rain.</u>
	subject		auxiliary verb		main verbs

Reading and writing



Complete the sentences below with the verbs in parentheses in the future tense.

- A: What would you like to eat? Beef or chicken?
B: I will HAVE (to have) chicken, please.
~~am going to have~~
- My brother is going to TRAVEL (to travel) to the beach. I think he will GOES (to go) by bus.
- A: What is this bucket of water for?
B: I am GOING TO WASH (to wash) my father's car.
- A: Happy birthday to you... happy birthday to you... happy birthday dear Jack... happy birthday to you! Now, make a wish.
B: I hope I will GET (to get) into university!
- I promise I will never leave (to leave) you.
- It's very windy!!! A hurricane is GOING TO COME (to come)
- British and American will OPEN (to open) more branches.

FINAL

Reading and writing



Transform the sentences below to the interrogative and negative forms.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| The bus will arrive at 7:00. | <u>WILL THE BUS ARRIVE AT 7:00</u> |
| Bill is going to work tonight. | <u>THE BUS WILL NOT ARRIVE AT 7:00</u>
<u>IS BILL GOING TO WORK TONIGHT</u> |
| Christmas will be on Saturday. | <u>WILL CHRISTMAS BE ON SATURDAY</u>
<u>CHRISTMAS WILL BE NOT ON SATURDAY</u> |
| Sue is going to prepare a cake. | <u>IS SUE GOING TO PREPARE A CAKE</u> |

Extra Information

Prepositions of time

On ► References of time with the duration between 24 - 48 hours.

Reference of time	Duration (h)	Example
Wednesday	24	I go swimming on Wednesday.
March 28 th	24	My birthday is on March 28 th .
the weekend	48	I go to the beach on the weekend.
holiday = vacation	24	I always travel on vacation.
Christmas Day	24	My mom prepares turkey on Christmas Day.

In ► References of time with the duration longer than 48 hours or less than 24.

Reference of time	Duration (h)	Example
March	744	I am going to finish this course in March.
the winter	2208	I go skiing in the winter.
the morning	12	I work in the morning.
Exception: night		I study at night.

At ► Names of dates

Christmas	We give presents to our friends at Christmas.
Easter	We give chocolate to our friends at Easter.
Carnival	We dance samba at Carnival.

Hours

6:00	I wake up at 6:00 a.m.
breakfast (time)	I just drink a cup of coffee at breakfast.

For ► Period of time: I sleep for 7 hours per night. / I work for 8 hours per day.

From/to ►

From = initial time To = final time
I sleep from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
I work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Reading and writing

Complete using ON, IN, AT, FOR, FROM-TO.

1. Is your sister going to go to school ON Friday?
2. Where are you going to be tomorrow AT 8 o'clock?
3. Will you probably be at home ON the weekend?
4. My family is going on a trip ON vacation.
5. She is going to finish this course FOR a year's time.
6. I am going to be away from town FOR two months.
7. We are going to have lunch FROM midday TO 1:00 p.m.
8. He is coming back IN April.
9. He is coming back ON April 11th.
10. He is coming back AT 10 o'clock.

Reading and writing

Make questions using: WHAT, WHAT TIME, WHO, WHERE, WHEN.

WHEN ARE YOU

1. WHAT TIME ARE YOU TRAVELLING TO LONDON?

We are going to travel to London on vacation.

WHAT TIME

2. WHEN YOUR FATHER TO GET UP?

My father is going to get up at 7 o'clock.

WHAT TIME IS GOING

3. WHEN LORIS TO FLY BACK HOME?

Loris is going to fly back home at 9 o'clock.

IS LINDA GOING

4. WHEN GOING LINDA TO BE?

Linda is going to be at the reception of the hotel.

5. WHEN BR.A WILL CLOSE?

British and American will close on Monday.

WILL THEY PROBABLY IN LUNCHTIME.

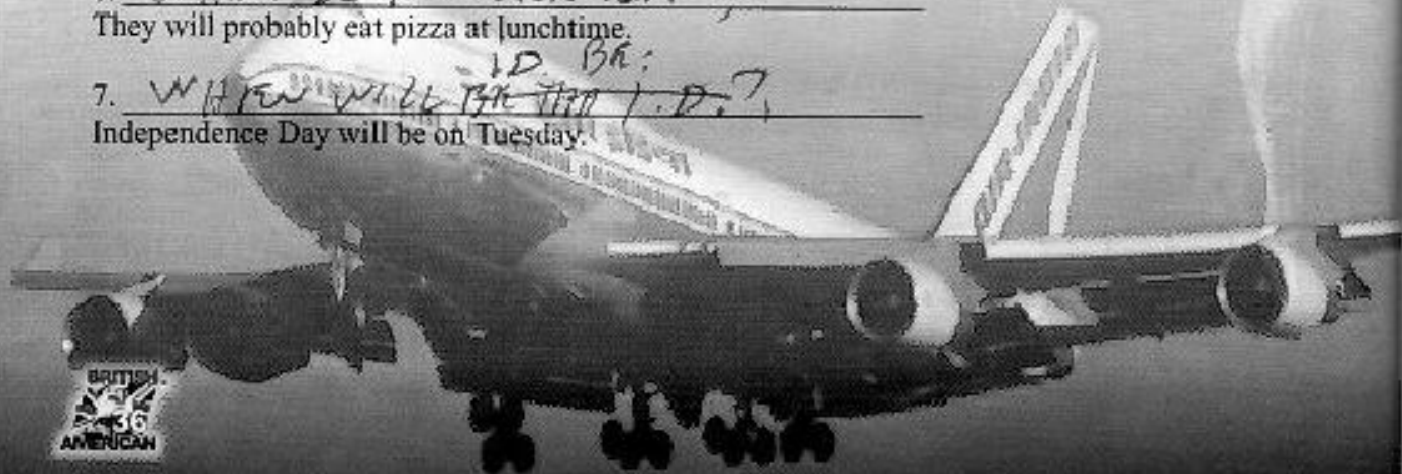
6. WHAT DO YOU LIKE EAT?

They will probably eat pizza at lunchtime.

IS BR.

7. WHEN WILL BR. BE THE 1st D.?

Independence Day will be on Tuesday.



HOMEWORK

Answer the questions completely according to the text.

1. Who is going to travel tomorrow?

MARTIN'S FAMILY

2. At what time will they probably leave the city?

SIX O'CLOCK

3. What are they going to take to the beach?

TENNIS RACKETS AND BALLS
PACK THEIR LUGGAGE AND PUT IN THE CAR.

4. What does Joanne love to do on the beach?

LOVES SUNBATHING.

5. Who is Ted? What does he do?

TED IS MARTIN'S BROTHER, HE IS A STUDENT.

6. What is Ted going to do while his family is going to travel?
(while = during the time)

HE WILL PROBABLY GO TO B.C.

7. Who is going to go to a beautiful farm?

MARTIN'S CLASSMATES

8. What are they going to do there?

THEY ARE GOING FISH AND SWIM IN THE LAKE.

Answer the questions completely.

1. What are you going to do on your vacation?

IN GOING TO XAS

2. Where are you going to go to on Saturday night?

IN GO TO CHURCH.

3. Who is going to be with you?

MY FRIENDS.

4. At what time are you going to get up tomorrow?

AT SIX O'CLOCK AM

5. When is your family going to travel to the beach?

ALWAYS

6. When are you going to finish this course?

IN FIFTH THIS YEAR.

7. What are you going to do tomorrow?

IN GOING TO WORK.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Write a short composition (minimum of 70 words) about your next vacation using the future tense. Don't forget to mention the time you're going to travel, your destination, the reason you selected this location, the people that are going with you, the period of time you plan to stay there, the things you are going to do there and the time you are returning.

pretend.

~~I am waiting to go for the~~ UNITED STATES
I THINK ABOUT ARRIVING IN ORLANDO TO
RENT A CAR AND TO PERHAPS GO FOR
CALIFORNIA DIRECTING TO PASS FOR
HOUSTON... ~~FOR~~ I WILL ONLY GO TO MAKE
THIS TRIP IF I WILL BE INVITED BY FRIENDS
WHO LIVE THERE. ONE GO ALONG...
KNOW 2 FAMILIES WHO LIVE IN THE
UNITED STATES... THIS PROBABLY CAN HAPPEN
IN MONTH 10 OF THIS YEAR... GO TO
SEE WHAT GOD GOES TO DIRECT THE
FUTURE

Make 10 predictions about the future in Brazil. e.g.: Brazil's population will probably be about 200,000,000 in the year 2030.

will be

IN THE FUTURE BRAZIL PROBABLY ~~BE~~ HOTTER.
THE TOWN IS GREAT THAT HIGHLY TAKES THE SOUTHEASTERN
REGION TO BE DEVELOPED IN THE NEXT FUTURE.

THE VIOLENCE MUST INCREASE.

BRAZIL WANTS TO BE THE PARTS MOST OPERATING IN THE
INTERNAT.

BRAZIL CAN BE THE PRODUCING GRATER OF FUEL OF
THE NEXT TIME.

BRAZIL GOES TO BE WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC POWER.

BRAZIL PROBABLY A GREAT PRODUCER OF CINEMA.

CHAMPION BRAZIL PROBABLY OF THE NEXT PARTY.

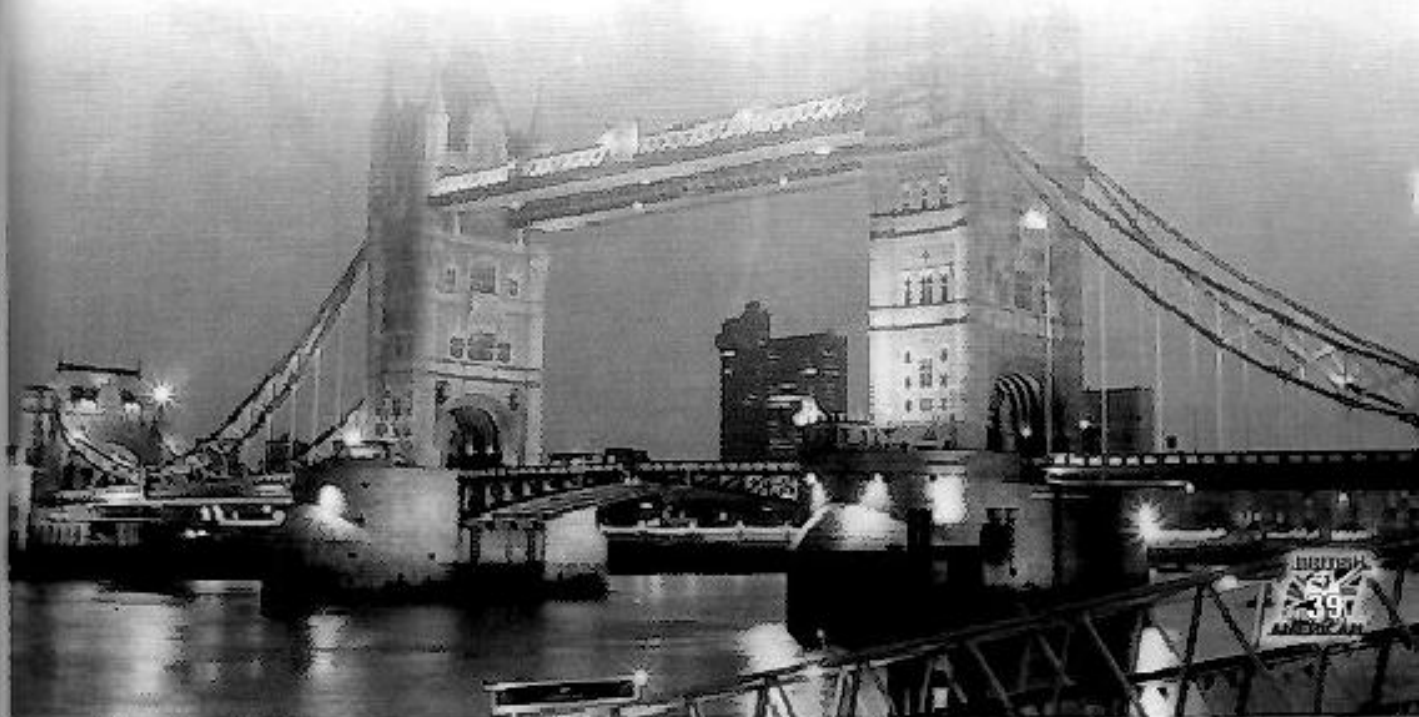
BRAZIL CAN HOST A PARTY IN THE FUTURE.

BRAZIL PROBABLY TO LOSE HALF OF ITS CURRENT VEGETATION
IN THE FUTURE.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Complete the sentences below with the verbs in parentheses in the future tense. Also, use the most appropriate preposition of time.

1. will you probably TRAVEL (to travel) to Rio ON vacation?
2. ~~will~~ is your father GOING TO WORK (to work) ON Sunday?
3. I think ~~don't go~~ won't (not to go) to work IN the afternoon.
4. It's planned that the World Cup is going to be (to be) in Japan and in Korea IN 2002.
5. ~~will~~ are you GOING TO WAKE UP (to wake up) AT 7:00 as usual?
6. I guess ~~will~~ won't (not to wake up) I GUESS 7:00 because my father will probably GIVE (to give) me a ride IN the morning.
7. I promise I will stop (to stop) smoking FOR nine months while I'm pregnant.
8. ~~will~~ are you GOING (to teach) tomorrow FROM 8:00 TO midday?
9. A: What would you like to eat AT lunchtime?
B: I don't know yet. But I am certainly GOING TO HAVE (to have) barbecue AT dinner.
10. A: What will you probably GET (to get) AT Christmas?
B: I have no idea, but I suppose my mother will (to give) me a bicycle.





Unit Fourteen

14

Professions



Mrs. Jones is a dentist, she works in a clinic. She always works in the morning and rarely in the afternoon.

Paul and Ben are firemen, they put out the fire wherever a fire breaks out: in houses, shops, hospitals. Firemen sometimes work in the morning or in the afternoon, but they generally work more at night.



At present...



In the future...

Carol is a student. She studies law. Carol is going to be a good lawyer in two years.

Phil is a salesman, he works at the mall. He rarely works in the morning - he normally sleeps in the morning. He usually works in the afternoon. He never works at night.



Kelly is a nurse, she works in a hospital. She takes care of many patients.



Rey is a famous beautician, he has a beauty parlor in São Paulo, but next month, he is going to open another one in Guarujá.



Listening

HOMEWORK ON CD

Listen to the CD and fill out with the most correct adverb, using them all.

- * clearly * promptly * confident * casually * nervous
- * carefully * fast * early * firmly * briefly
- * comfortably

MAKE THE RIGHT IMPRESSION



Right



Wrong



Wrong



1. Dress comfortably but not too casually.
If you're a woman, don't wear much make-up or jewelry.



JOB INTERVIEW



Right



Wrong

2. Check the time of the interview and arrive promptly.
Remember it's better to be early than late.



"Nice to meet you."
"Nice to meet you too."



Right



Wrong

3. When you're introduced, shake hands firmly. This is for both men and women.



Wrong



Right

4. Look cheerful and confident - even if you feel a little insecure.

Listening

Wrong



5. Don't smoke

Wrong



"Do you smoke?" "Yes, I do."

Right



"Do you smoke?" "No, I don't."

6. Answer questions BRIEFLY, but truthfully.

Right



Wrong



7. Speak CLEARLY and try not to speak too FAST even if you are NERVOUS.

Wrong



Right



8. Listen CAREFULLY when the interviewer talks about the job.

Conversation

Student A: You are the interviewer.

Student B: You are the applicant.

Reverse roles

Useful expressions:

What will my _____ be?

Do you offer _____?

Could you please give me information about _____?

Useful vocabulary: responsibilities, salary, career planning, age to retire, pension, benefits, promotion, working hours, trainings and courses, vacation, profit sharing.



Matching

Match the words and the pictures.

- a) physician
- e) student
- i) engineer
- m) judge

- b) dentist
- f) teacher
- j) architect
- n) referee

- c) actor
- g) businessperson
- k) computer analyst
- o) soccer player

- d) housewife
- h) painter
- l) lawyer
- p) professor



(K)



(F)



(G)



(C)



(A)



(E)



(B)



(H)



(I)



(L)



(J)



(D)



(M)



(P)



(O)



(N)

Reading and writing

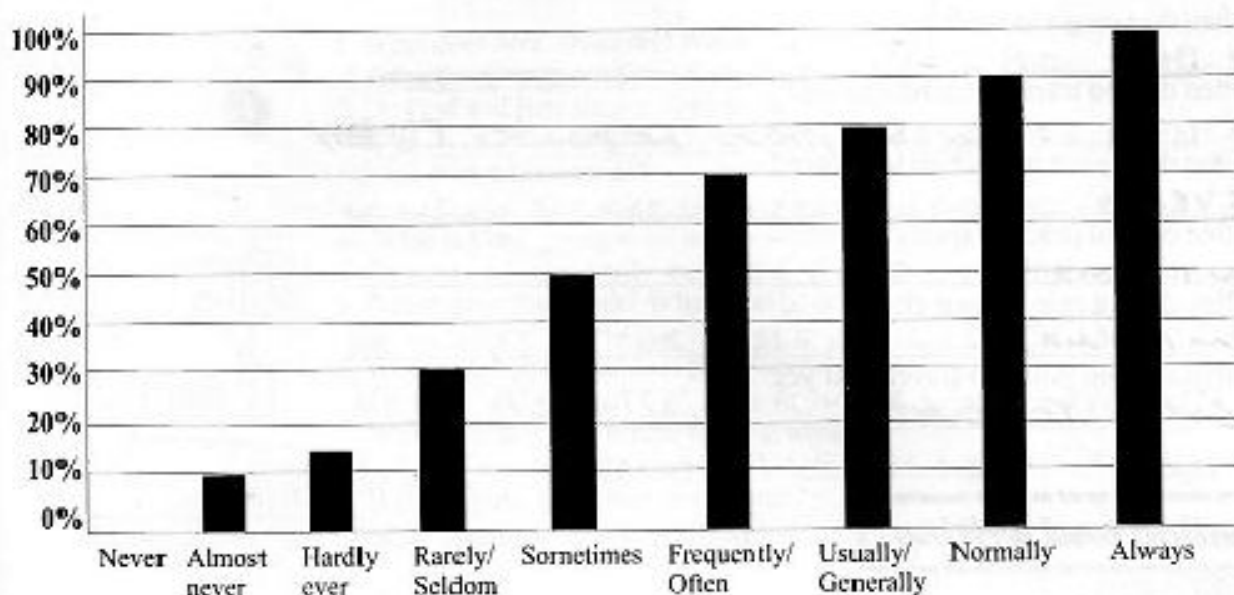
What do you do for a living? I'M A TRAFFIC AGENT.

What does your father do for a living? HE'S A BABY SITTER.

What does your mother do for a living?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

NG 12110



HOW OFTEN

"How often" is used in order to express frequency.

How often + do + you + go + to the beach?
How often auxiliary verb subject main verb complement

I + (auxiliary)* + always + go + to the beach + once a month.
Subject verb adverb of frequency main verb complement adverbial phrase

* The presence of the auxiliary verb depends on the verb tense of the question.

Adverbial phrases : Once (1x) / Twice (2x) / 3 times a
Every

day.
week.
weekend.
month.
year.

no flash.

e.g.: I take a shower twice a day.

I have lunch once a day.

He brushes his teeth three times a day.

In some situations it's better to use both the adverb of frequency and the adverbial phrase, others it's better to use either one or the other.

e.g.: I **always** go to the beach.

or

I go to the beach **once a month**.

Reading and writing

Answer these questions using adverbs of frequency and / or adverbial phrase.

1. How often do you go to work?

IN BY BUS OR CAR.

2. How often do you attend English classes?

ONE TIME PER WEEK, SOMETIMES IN FRIDAY

3. How often does your mother go to church?

NEVER.

4. How often do you practise sports?

SOMETIMES

5. How often does it rain in your city?

SOMETIMES

6. How often are you going to travel next year?

IM GOING TO DALLAS.

Reading and writing

Write down some questions in the Simple Present and Future tenses, using "How often" and using the verbs below. Ask the questions to a classmate.

1. to read ^{HOW OFTEN} DO YOU READ BOOKS?

S.P.: I READ MY LESSON.

Fut.: HOW OFTEN ARE YOU GOING TO READ BOOKS?

2. to walk ^{HOW OFTEN DO YOU}

S.P.: I WALKING IN THE BEACH.

Fut.: HOW OFTEN WILL YOU WALK IN THE BEACH.

3. to drive ^{HOW OFTEN DO YOU}

S.P.: I DRIVE VERY WELL.

Fut.: HOW OFTEN WILL.

4. to dance

S.P.: _____

Fut.: _____



HOMEWORK

Answer the questions completely.

1. What does Mrs. Jones do? When does she work?

SHE IS A DENTIST, SHE ALWAYS WORKS IN THE MORNING

2. Do Paul and Ben always work in the morning?

SOMETIMES WORK IN THE MORNING OR IN THE AFTERNOON

3. What does a fireman do?

THEY PUT OUT THE FIRE WHENEVER A FIRE BREAKS OUT IN HOUSES

4. What is Carol going to be in two years?

CAROL IS GOING TO BE A GOOD LAWYER

5. Where does Phil work? What does he do?

HE WORKS AT THE MALL, PHIL IS A SALES MAN.

6. Who is Kelly? Where does she work?

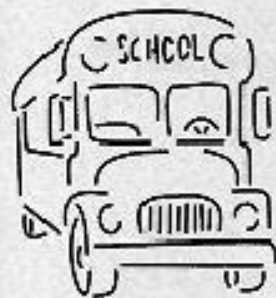
KELLY IS A NURSE, SHE WORKS IN A HOSPITAL.

7. What does Rey do? Where does he work?

REY IS A FAMOUS BEAUTICIAN, HE HAS A BEAUTY PARLOR IN SEATTLE

8. What is going to happen next month?

HE IS GOING TO OPEN ANOTHER ONE IN GUARULA.



Answer the questions completely. You can use the vocabulary below:

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| * patient | * calm | * intelligent | * responsible |
| * extrovert | * smart | * organized | * punctual |
| * well-dressed | * easygoing | * naturally born leaders | * dedicated |
| * friendly | * fast | * clean | |
| * motivated | * workaholic | * talkative | |

1. What are the most important characteristics of good employees (persons that work in a company)?

Employees have to be

RESPONSIBLE.

2. What are the most important characteristics of good employers (bosses)?

Employers have to be

ORGANIZED.

3. What are the most important characteristics of good students?

Students have to be

DEDICATED.

4. What are the most important characteristics of good teachers?

Teachers have to be

PATIENT.



Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

This is a very difficult exercise. Put the sentences below in the correct order, numbering them from 1 to 21:

- 1 - Good morning!
- 7 - OK, Mr. Smith, what are your professional qualifications?
- 4 - Thank you.
- 5 - My name is Phil Bates. What is your full name?
- 9 - I see... Why have you decided to get in contact with us?
- 16 - Do you offer any kind of benefits?
- 2 - Good morning!
- 8 - Well, I have my major in Commerce and Engineering. I've also taken a post graduation in Informatics at Stanford University. I worked at T.W.A. for three years, but I was not happy with the workplace.
- 14 - Oh... it sounds interesting. What about working hours?
- 6 - It's John Smith.
- 10 - Because your add on the newspaper mentioned that you are looking for a person in order to work with computers and I feel suitable to get this job. And the payment seemed to be pretty good too.
- 3 - Please, have a seat.
- 11 - Ok, would you like to ask any questions about this job?
- 12 - Yes, I would. First of all, what will my responsibilities be?
- 18 - No, I don't have any other questions.
- 13 - Well, in case you get this job, you will have to create new software that will be used at NASA.
- 15 - You have to work a minimum of eight hours a day on weekdays and a minimum of 4 hours on Saturday.
- 21 - Likewise. Bye.
- 17 - Yes, we do. We offer a good health plan. Besides that, you can have meals at subsidized prices at our canteen. Any more questions?
- 19 - OK, Mr. Smith. I will keep your résumé and I will call you in the evening, around 8:00 p.m. in order to tell you if you have been hired or not, OK?
- 20 - Sounds good to me. I will be looking forward to it. It was nice to meet you Mr. Bates.



Answer the questions completely.

1. How often do you read magazines like Time, Newsweek or Vogue?

I NEVER READ THOSE MAGAZINES.

2. How often do you eat pork?

I'M ALLERGIC TO PORK.

3. How often does your mother cook rice and beans?

MY MOTHER COOKS RICE AND BEANS EVERY DAY.

4. How often does your father sing when he takes a shower?

MY FATHER IS DEAD

5. How often are you going to eat out next month?

I WILL GO OUT EVERY SATURDAY.

6. How often will you rent a movie next month?

I WANT A MOVIE 4 TIMES.

Make up questions based upon the following sentences.

1. HOW OFTEN ARE YOU GOING TO THE BEACH.
I rarely go to the beach.

2. HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR FATHER RIDE A BICYCLE
My father hardly ever rides a bicycle.

3. HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR MOTHER DO THE DISHES EVERY NIGHT.
My mother usually does the dishes every night.

4. HOW OFTEN ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL TO S. P.
I am seldom going to travel to São Paulo next year.

5. HOW OFTEN WILL HE TAKE A SHOWER NEXT WINTER.
Maybe he will take a shower three times a week next winter.

6. HOW OFTEN DOES JANETH FREQUENTLY STUDIES ENGLISH
Janeth frequently studies English every other day.

7. HOW OFTEN DOES BOB TAKE HIS DAUGHTER TO SCHOOL
Bob almost never takes his daughter to school.

Unit Fifteen

15



The Simple Past Tense

Listening

Yesterday was a very difficult day for Roger and Steve.



They had many appointments in the morning.



In the afternoon, they had a meeting and some clients to visit.



In the evening, they rode their bicycles to relax a little.



At 8 p.m. they got home. They had dinner and watched TV. At 10 o'clock, Steve's girlfriend called him because she needed a book that she had lent him.



Roger went to bed at 10:30 p.m. He was really tired. He got undressed, brushed his teeth and took a shower.

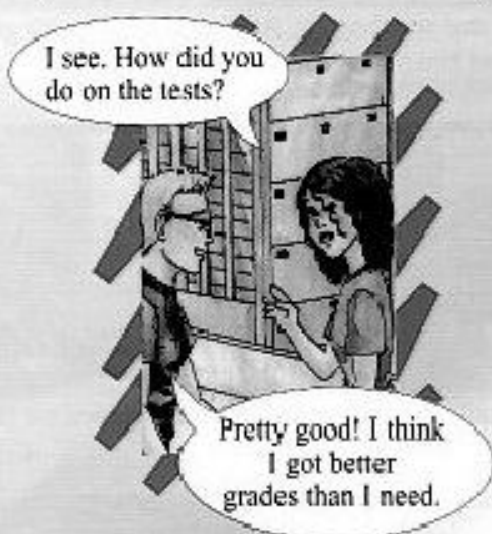
Listening



Steve had to get up early. He had to go to Lina's house to give her the book back.

Listening

Conversation



Listening

How about the greatest party of the year, last weekend?



Yes, I went there and it was full of people!

Did you go?

Did Bob go to the party?



No, he didn't. He had to travel.

Did you see many friends there?



Yes, I saw Ted and Martin, they stayed until the end. But I didn't see Carol. She didn't come.



How about tonight? Are you going to go to the cinema with Ted and his friends?



I don't know yet. I'll see and I'll call you later, OK?

OK, bye!

Bye!



Joanne: Hi, Kelly!

Kelly: Hi, Joanne!

Joanne: It's been a long time I haven't seen you!

Kelly: Oh, Yes! I was at home, I had to study for my final school tests.

Joanne: I see. How did you do on the tests?

Kelly: Pretty good! I think I got better grades than I need!

Joanne: How about the greatest party of the year, last weekend? Did you go?

Kelly: Yes, I went there and it was full of people!

Joanne: Did Bob go to the party?

Kelly: No, he didn't. He had to travel.

Joanne: Did you see many friends there?

Kelly: Yes, I saw Ted and Martin, they stayed until the end. But I didn't see Carol. She didn't come.

Joanne: How about tonight? Are you going to go to the cinema with Ted and his friends?

Kelly: I don't know yet. I'll see and I'll call you later, OK?

Joanne: OK, bye!

Kelly: Bye!

SOME EXPRESSIONS RELATED TO THE HUMAN BODY:

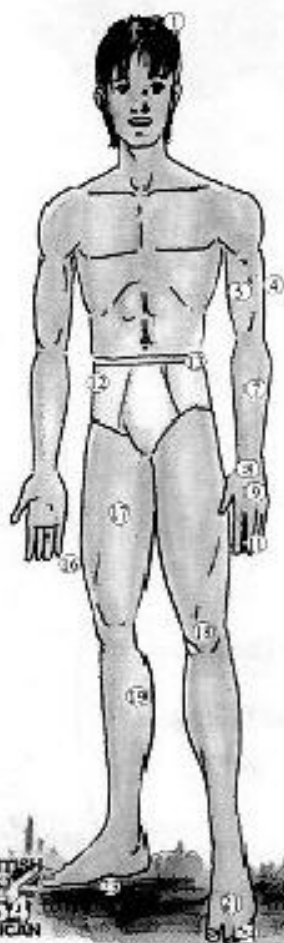
1. I have my own life; I'm independent; I stand on my own **feet**.
2. My brother has a good **ear** for languages. He learns them very easily.
3. If I have a problem, he always gives me a **hand** - he helps me.
4. I hate people that talk **bad** about me, **behind my back**. They should tell me personally if there is something to be said.
5. Be cheerful, keep your **chin up**, don't be sad!

The Face



1. hair
2. forehead
3. eyebrows
4. eyelids
5. eyelashes
6. eyes
7. ears
8. nose
9. cheeks
10. lips
11. mouth
12. tooth (plural teeth)
13. chin
14. neck
15. chest

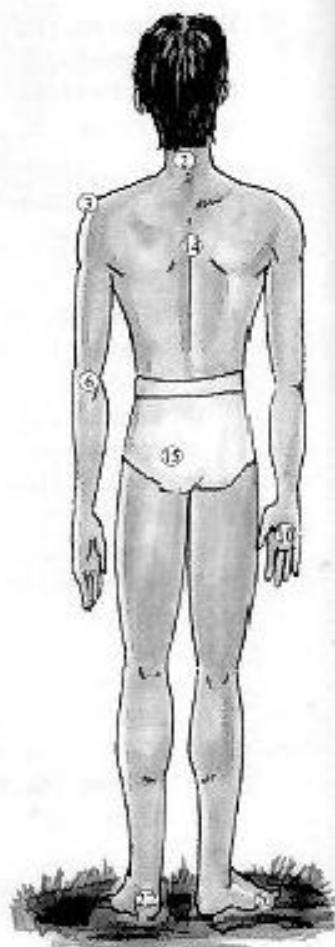
The Body (front)



1. head
2. nape
3. shoulders
4. arms
5. biceps
6. elbow
7. forearm
8. wrist
9. hand
10. palm
11. fingers
12. waist
13. hips
14. back
15. buttocks
16. leg
17. thigh
18. knee
19. calf
20. ankle
21. foot (plural feet)
22. heel
23. sole
24. toes

Obs.: Fingers (on your hands)
Toes (on your feet)

The Body (back)



The Simple Past Tense

The Simple Past Tense is used:

a) For actions that started and finished in the past. In this case, use an expression of time to indicate when the action finished in the past;

e.g.: Roger and Steve had many appointments **yesterday**.

Did you go to the party **last weekend**?

b) For actions that happened a long time ago;

e.g.: Cabral discovered Brazil,

How many symphonies did Bach compose?

c) For questions talking about past situations beginning with **Question Words**.

e.g.: **When** did you begin the course?

What time did you wake up?

The verbs in the past tense have two possible forms: **regular** or **irregular** (most verbs are either regular or irregular, but some of them are both regular and irregular.

e.g.: to dream - dreamed/dreamt to spell - spelled/spelt).

REGULAR VERBS: The past ends in -ed.

e.g.: to brush - brushed to need - needed to watch - watched

I) Regular verbs ending in Consonant + Y, remove Y and add **IED**:

e.g.: To study - studied

To bury - buried

II) Regular verbs ending in Consonant + Vowel + Consonant, double the last consonant:

e.g.: To stop - stopped

To plan - planned

III) Regular verbs ending in Consonant + Vowel + Consonant with more than one syllable, we double the last consonant only if the final syllable is stressed:

e.g.: To listen - listened

To open - opened

IRREGULAR VERBS: there is a different past form for each verb.

e.g.: to be - was/were

to see - saw

to get - got

to go - went

* Take a look at the lists of regular and irregular verbs at the end of the book.

I he

it

we

you

they

Conjugation:

Affirmative: I + studied.
subject main verb (past)

Interrogative: Did + they + study?
auxiliary verb (past) subject main verb
(inf. without "to")

Negative: You + did + not + study.
subject aux. verb (past) main verb
(inf. without "to")

● TO BE

Affirmative: I was sick.
You were at home.
He/She/It was nervous.
We were happy.
You were at school.
They were tired.
subject main verb complement

Interrogative: Was I sick?
Were you at home?
Was he/she/it nervous?
Were we happy?
Were you at school?
Were they tired?
main verb subject complement

Negative: I was sick.
You were at home.
He/She/It was nervous.
We were happy.
You were at school.
They were tired.
subject main verb NOT complement

Watch Out!

1. Never use the verb TO BE with a second verb in the simple past:
e.g.: I **was** played soccer yesterday. (incorrect)
I played soccer yesterday. (correct)

Extra Information

Situation 1:

Question: Question word + was/were + **complement**

Answer: **Complement** + was/were + places/time/objects/persons/etc...

e.g.: Where was your brother?
Question word was complement

My brother was in his house.
Complement was place

Situation 2:

Question: Question word + did + **complement**

Answer: **Complement** + places/time/objects/persons/etc...

e.g.: Why did you travel to Rio?
Question word did complement

I traveled to Rio because I needed to.
Complement explanation

What time did you have breakfast?
Question word did complement

I had breakfast at 6:30 a.m.
Complement hour

Situation 3:

Question: Question word = subject + **complement**

Answer: **Subject** + **complement**

e.g.: Who studied English in your house?
My brother and I studied English in my house.

Situation 4:

Question: Question word + was/were + **complement** + preposition

Answer: **Complement** + was/were + preposition + places/persons/etc...

e.g.: Where was your grandpa from? He was from Japan.

Situation 5:

Question: Preposition + question word + did + **complement**

Answer: **Complement** + preposition + places/persons/etc...

e.g.: To whom did you want to talk?
I wanted to talk to Peter.

Reading and writing

Transform to the past tense.

1. I am eighteen years old. I WAS EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD.
2. She has a nice boyfriend. SHE HAD A NICE BOYFRIEND.
3. We are in New York. WE WERE AT NEW YORK.
4. She goes to New York. SHE WENT.
5. He isn't attractive. HE WASN'T.
6. They play football. THEY PLAYED.
7. They don't play tennis. THEY DIDN'T PLAY.
8. She is a secretary. SHE WAS.
9. Do you have enough money? DID YOU HAVE.
10. Brazilians drink much coffee. B. DRANK.

Reading and writing

Change the sentences to the asked form.

1. They went to the club yesterday.

N. THEY DID NOT GO.

I. DID YOU GO.

2. She didn't stay at home last Sunday.

A. SHE STAYED.

I. DID

3. Was he OK yesterday?

A. HE WAS OK.

N. HE WASN'T OK.

4. We were sick last month.

N. WE WERE NOT

I. WERE WE.

Conversation

Student A: Ask three questions using the past tense.

Student B: Answer the questions completely.

Reverse roles.

HOMEWORK

Give complete answers for the questions below.

1. Who had many appointments yesterday?

ROGER AND STEVE

2. What did Roger and Steve do in the evening?

THEY RODE THEIR BICYCLES TO RELAX A LITTLE.

3. What time did they arrive home?

AT 8 P.M. THEY GOT HOME.

4. What happened at 10 p.m.?

AT 10 O'CLOCK, STEVE'S GIRLFRIEND CALLED HIM.

5. Who was really tired?

ROGER.

6. At what time did Roger go to bed?

ROGER WENT TO BED AT 10:30 P.M.

7. Who studied for the final tests?

KELLY'S STUDIED FOR THE FINAL TESTS.

8. How did Kelly do on the tests?

HE DID PRETTY GOOD.

9. Did Kelly go to the greatest party of the year?

YES, LAST WEEKEND. SHE DID.

10. When was it?

IT WAS LAST WEEKEND.

11. Who went to the party?

TED, MARTIN AND KELLY.

12. Was Carol at the party?

NO, SHE WASN'T.

13. Did you study English last night?

YES, I DID.

14. Did you go on vacation last year?

YES, I DID.

15. When did you begin the English course at British and American?

I BEGAN THE COURSE IN JANUARY.

16. Who taught Unit 14 to you?

MIRIAM TAUGHT ME.

17. What did you eat last night?

I ATE CHICKEN.

18. When and where were you born?

I WAS BORN IN VICKSBURG, IN 1980.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Write a short composition in the past tense, telling about your last week.

Fill out with the parts of the body.

1. I eat with my mouth, listen with my EARS and smell with my NOSE.
2. We see and look with our EYES.
3. In the morning, I take a shower and wash my FACE ON BODY.
4. After each meal (breakfast, lunch, dinner), I brush my TEETH.
5. If I like a person very much, I kiss him/her on the MOUTH ON FACE. CHEEK.
6. I walk with my FEET LEGS.
7. My boyfriend's/ girlfriend's most beautiful part of the body is his/her EYES ON MOUTH.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Some irregular verbs have the same form for the infinitive, past and past participle. For example: to cut/cut/cut. Take a look at the list of irregular verbs at the end of the book and find 4 more examples:

TO BAT	BAT	BAT
TO BURST	BURST	BURST
TO CAST	CAST	CAST
TO COST	COST	COST

Some irregular verbs have the same form for the past and past participle, but different from the infinitive. For example: to have/had/had. Take a look at the list of irregular verbs at the end of the book and find 10 more examples:

TO BIND	BIND	BIND
TO BIND	BOUND	BOUND
TO BLIND	BLIND	BLIND
TO BOUND	BROUGHT	BROUGHT
TO BUILD	BUILT	BUILT
TO BURN	BURN	BURN
TO BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT
TO CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT
TO CREEP	CREEPT	CREEPT
TO DEAL	DEALT	DEALT

With some irregular verbs, when we transform from the infinitive to the past, we replace the letter "i" by the letter "a" and when we transform from the past to the past participle, we replace the letter "a" by the letter "u". For example: to begin/began/begun. Take a look at the list of irregular verbs at the end of the book and find 4 more examples:

TO BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN
TO DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK
TO RING	RANG	RUNG
TO SING	SANG	SUNG

With some irregular verbs, all three forms are different. For example: to go/went/gone. Take a look at the list of irregular verbs at the end of the book and find 12 more examples:

TO BE	WAS	BREN
TO BEAN	BONA	BORN
TO BITE	BITE	BITTEN
BRAKE	BROKE	BROKEN
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN
DO	DID	DONE
DRAW	DRAW	DRAWN
DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN
EAT	ATE	EATEN
FALL	FELL	FALLEN
FLY	Flew	FLOWN
GROW	GREW	GROWN

Unit Sixteen

16

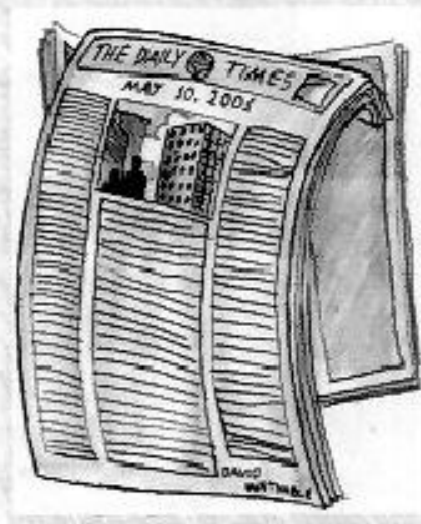
Review

The Simple Present Tense,
The Present Continuous Tense,
The Simple Past Tense
and The Future Tense.

Listening



Phil Bates is a millionaire. In fact he is one of the richest people in the world. Everyone supposes he's very happy, but Phil Bates has many problems. He has many companies **all over the world**, and he works long hours every day. For his wife and children he has little time, and when he goes on **vacation**, people call him all the time.



David Watnable is a famous journalist. He works really hard every day. In the morning, David goes to the university where he works as an advisor for the students that are **about to graduate**. At noon he has lunch. In the afternoon, he writes some articles and short stories which are usually published in one of the **main** city newspapers.

Vocabulary

All over the world: in all parts of the planet.

Vacation: holiday, period in which you don't work or study.

About to graduate: to have little time to finish the course.

Main: most important, principal.

Listening



Last week was hard for Sandra; she is an actress and takes part in a **soap opera** which is almost at its end. Because of her **role**, Sandra had to travel to Cancun. There, she **recorded** the last **chapters**. There were some difficult scenes. Sandra swam, ran and had to **pretend** she was crying. It was a really **exhausting** week of work.



Sandra has many plans for the future. She thinks she will go to England to take a theater course. Sandra is going to be the **main character** in a theater **play** next year and she thinks the course will be a good experience for her. She's already decided that after this play, she's going to write a book about art. She says she will be a good and **well-known** writer.

Vocabulary

soap opera: programmes on TV like Days of our lives.

role: participation in a film or theater play

recorded: put on film or tape

chapters: divisions of a story, divisions of a soap opera

pretend: to do something as if it is true, but it is not

exhausting: very tiring, taking away all energy

main character: principal role

play: performance in a theater

well-known: famous

Watch Out!

Subject + 's + past participle = subject + has + past participle

e.g.: She's already decided = She has already decided

Subject + 's + gerund = subject + is + gerund

e.g.: She's going = She is going

Phil Bates
Bermuda

Listening

People's clothing



Phil Bates usually wears stylish clothes, an elegant suit and a matching tie. Mr. Watnoble is wearing a pair of bermudas, a polo shirt and tennis shoes. Sandra is casually dressed with a pair of jeans and an oversized T-shirt.



1. a dress
2. a skirt
3. shorts
4. jeans
5. pants

6. a suit
7. a jacket
8. a raincoat
9. a coat
10. a blazer

11. a blouse
12. a shirt
13. a T-shirt
14. a hat
15. a tie

16. shoes
17. sandals
18. boots
19. socks
20. a bra

Listening

Grammar Focus

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: actions at this specific moment/in this specific period.

Aff.: This week he is working on an art project.

Neg.: This week he is not (isn't) working on anything.

Int.: Is he working this week?

(Key words: now/today/this/at the moment/at present)

Auxiliary verbs:
am / are / is

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE: habits; speaking about something in general. (he - she - it in affirmative sentences + main verb + "s", "es" or "ies")

Aff.: I read every night.

She likes coffee very much.

Neg.: I do not (don't) read every night.

She does not (doesn't) like coffee.

Auxiliary verbs:
Do / does

Int.: Do you read every night?

Does she like coffee?

(Key words: always / normally / generally / sometimes / frequently / never)

SIMPLE PAST: actions that started and finished in the past.

(regular verb + "ed" = past form) (irregular verb: varying past form)

Aff.: They bought clothes last week.

Neg.: They did not (didn't) buy clothes last week.

Auxiliary verb:
Did

Int.: Did they buy clothes last week?

(Key words: yesterday / last / ago / dates or expressions in the past)

FUTURE TENSES:

a) Will + you decide at the moment of speaking / predictions.

Auxiliary verb:
will

Aff.: Now that my husband left me, I will start a new life.

Neg.: I won't accept your invitation for dinner; you always make me pay for it!

Int.: What will you do, now that they have stolen your money?

b) To be + going to + verb > already programmed future action.

Aff.: Next year, we are going to live in Los Angeles.

Auxiliary verbs:
am / are / is

Neg.: Next year, we are not (aren't) going to live in L.A.

Int.: Are we going to live in L.A. next year?

(Key words: tomorrow/next/tonight)

Reading and writing

Complete using the correct verb tense. Don't forget to analyse the key words.

Phil Bates STUDIED (to study) Business Administration at Boston University from 1978 to 1982. After that, he HAD BEGUN (to begin) attending his post graduation course at Harvard University. He OPENED (to open) his first company in 1987.

Every week Phil Bates TRAVELS (to travel) to a different country. He HAS (to have) many things to do, because he IS (to be) responsible for many companies.

Next month he IS GOING TO GO (to go) to the U.S.A. He IS GOING TO STAY (to stay) there for 2 weeks. He WILL probably TRAVEL (to travel) to Canada afterwards.

Today is Sunday and right now Phil IS RELAXING (to relax) in his garden, but his cellular IS already RINGING (to ring). He IS NOT FEELING (not to feel) like answering, but business is business.

Reading and writing

Make good sentences using the verbs in the asked verb tenses (choose the correct time adverb). Time adverbs: yesterday - now - last Thursday - next year - this afternoon.

e.g.: At the moment, I am doing my English homework.

To run (simple past) RAN YESTERDAY

To talk (present continuous) IS TALKING NOW

To have (future) I WILL HAVE FOUR CARS

To listen (simple past) LISTENED TO A CD LAST THURSDAY

To watch (simple past) I WATCHED A GOOD FILM

To travel (future) I WILL TRAVEL TO U.S.A

To eat (present continuous) IS EATING VERY FAST

To wear (present continuous) IS WEARING VERY FAST

To pretend (simple past) PRETENDED IN THE DISPARATION

HOMEWORK

Based on the texts, answer the questions completely.

1. Is Phil Bates a poor man?

NO PHIL BATES IS A MILLIONAIRE

2. How many hours do you think that Phil works per week?

60 HOURS PER WEEK.

3. Does Phil have much time to dedicate to his family?

NO FOR HIM WHEN HE CHILDREN HE HAS LITTLE TIME.

4. Where does David work in the morning?

IN UNIVERSITY.

5. According to the picture, who does David have lunch with?

HE EAT MANY THINGS.

6. What does David do in the afternoon?

WRITES SOME ARTICLES FOR NEWS PAPER.

7. Did Sandra relax last week?

NO SHE HAS A HARD WEEK.

8. Where did Sandra travel to?

CANCUN.

9. What did Sandra do there?

ATTENDING COURSE ON RECORDING A SOUND ORAM.

10. Where will she take a theater course?

IN ENGLAND.

11. Why is Sandra going to take a theater course?

BECAUSE IS A GOOD EXPERIENCE.

12. What does she think she will become?

VERY WELL KNOWN PERSON.

Write sentences after the given introductions:

1. We always

2. At the moment,

3. Last Sunday, I

4. Next year, my mother

5. Tonight, I think

Indicate for the following clothes if they are worn by men, women or both.

blouse WOMEN
tie MEN
socks WOMEN
bra WOMEN

suit WOMEN BOTH
shorts BOTH
skirt WOMEN
shirt MEN

pants MEN
dress WOMEN
boots BOTH
hat BOTH



Student's name: _____
Teacher's name: _____

All the sentences below were written incorrectly. Rewrite them in the correct form.

1. I am like apples.

I LIKE APPLES

2. He work in a office.

HE WORKS IN THE OFFICE.

3. You live in Rio?

DO YOU LIVE IN RIO

4. Do you are a teacher?

ARE YOU A TEACHER.

5. He are studying now.

HE STUDY NOW

6. Is you working at the moment?

DO YOU WORK AT THE MOMENT (ARE YOU WORKING)

7. They eat at the moment?

ARE THEY EATING AT THE MOMENT

8. Maybe I am going to travel tomorrow.

MAYBE I AM GOING TRIP TOMORROW (MAYBE I WILL TRAVEL)

9. It's planned that she will take her vacation next month.

IT IS PLANNED THAT SHE IS GOING TO TAKE HER VACATION NEXT

10. I promise I am going to quit smoking.

I PROMISE, I AM GOING TO STOP SMOKING (I PROMISE I WILL QUIT)

11. My birthday is going to be on November 9

12. I went to play soccer yesterday.

YESTERDAY I WENT PLAY SOCCER (I PLAYED SOCCER Y.)

13. You bought that CD last week?

DID YOU BUY THAT CD LAST WEEK

14. Did you were sick last night?

DID YOU SICK LAST NIGHT (WERE YOU SICK LAST NIGHT)

15. He not taught yesterday.

HE DID NOT TEACH YESTERDAY

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

1. What do you normally wear in order to go to school/work?

PANTS, SOCKS, BOOTS, A T-SHIRT

2. What did you wear yesterday?

SHORTS AND T-SHIRT

3. What are you wearing now?

PANTS, SOCKS, BOOTS, A T-SHIRT

4. What will you probably wear tomorrow?

PANTS, SOCKS, BOOTS, A T-SHIRT

Complete the text using the correct verb tense. Don't forget to analyse the key words.

Jack ~~HAVE~~ ^{HAS} (to have) two brothers, Neil and Dave. Right now, Neil ~~IS TAKING~~ (to take) a shower and Dave ~~IS TRYING~~ (to try) to fix his bike. Jack normally ~~DOES WORK~~ (not to work) on Sundays, but next Sunday he ~~IS WORKING~~ (to work) because he needs some extra money. Neil ~~WILL~~ (probably) ~~GO OUT~~ (to go) out with his girlfriend tonight. Jack ~~WAS~~ definitely ~~BORN~~ (to stay) home tonight, because yesterday he ~~ARE~~ (to be) on duty. Dave thinks he ~~WILL WATCH~~ (to watch) a movie tonight - "Titanic", because last week he ~~SPOKE~~ (to speak) to his girlfriend and she said it is a good film.



Unit Seventeen

17

The Present Perfect Tense

versus

The Past Tense

The weather

Seasons

Stores

Listening

Hi Peter!

Brazil is a wonderful place!
I have visited many beaches and have made new friends.
The hotel where I am staying is very good. The weather
has been really hot here and my friends and I have been
to the beach just about every day. I haven't been to Pão
de Açúcar yet. I am going there tomorrow, but I have
already visited Copacabana beach.
I'll be back in a month or so.

Love,

Kelly.

Listening



It's raining.



It's pouring.



It's cloudy.



It's foggy.



It's windy.



It's snowing.

Listening



The sun is shining.
It's sunny.



It's hot.

It's boiling.



It's cold.

It's freezing.

TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER.



Today the weather
is lovely, isn't it?

No! Today the
weather is terrible!



Yesterday, it was
sunny, wasn't it?

No! Yesterday, it
was simply boiling!



I hope tomorrow is
a beautiful sunny day.

Yes, I hope
so too.



The weather can be
hot and humid.

Yes, or it can be
cold and wet.



What was the weather like the day before yesterday?

The weather was absolutely wonderful. It was neither too cold, nor too hot. It was just great.



What is your favorite kind of weather?

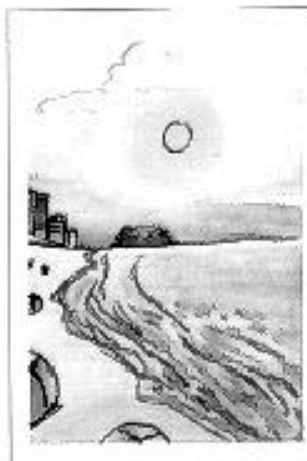
Well, I personally don't like the sun and I really love the rain.

Listening

THE FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR.



Spring



Summer



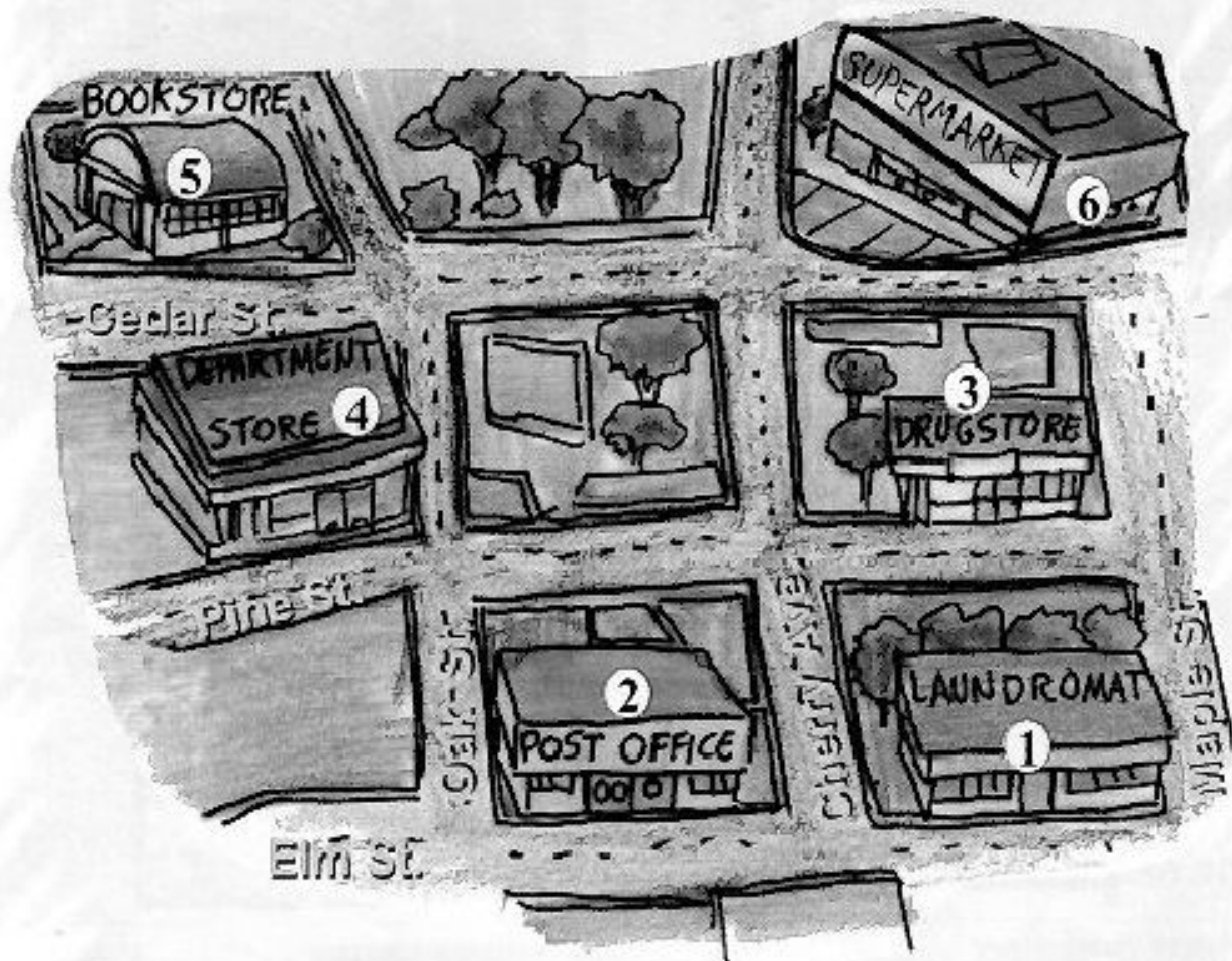
Autumn/Fall



Winter

Extra Information

Stores



1. Laundromat: it's a place where we wash and dry clothes.
2. Post office: it's a place where we get stamps and post letters.
3. Drugstore: it's a place where we buy medicine.
4. Department store: it's a place where we buy a variety of products.
5. Bookstore: it's a place where we buy books and magazines.
6. Supermarket: it's a place where we buy groceries.

The Present Perfect Tense

Definition: The present perfect tense is characterised by the presence of *have/has* + past participle
e.g.: I *have seen* that movie twice. / She *has been* to Pão de Açúcar.

When do we use the present perfect tense?

The present perfect tense can be used in some situations:

1. Actions that started in the past, but they didn't finish in the past

e.g.: I lived in Japan **between 1989 and 1991**. (simple past; finished action)

I **have lived** in Brazil **since** 1991. (present perfect; unfinished action)

I **have lived** in Brazil **for** 8 years. (present perfect; unfinished action)

Obs.: Since = we use it to indicate the starting point of an action.

For = we use it to indicate a period of time.

2. Actions in the past that have a result at present

e.g.: I lost my pen **yesterday**. (simple past; no result at present)

I've lost my pen. (I haven't got it now.)

I've got two brothers. (I have got them now.)

Have you **ever** been to Itu? (Have you once in your life been there?)

I have **already** been to Itu. (I have been there sooner than expected.)

I haven't **been** to Itu yet. (I haven't been there until now.)

Obs.: Ever = once in your life.

Already = something happened sooner than expected.

Yet = until now.

Have/has + you/he + ever + been + to Cancun?
Auxiliary verb subject adverb main verb (past participle) complement

I/He + have/has + already + been + to Cancun
Subject auxiliary verb adverb main verb (past participle) complement

I/He + haven't/hasn't + been + to Cancun + yet
Subject auxiliary verb (negative form) main verb (past participle) complement adverb

3. Actions that indicate recent events
e.g.: He left three hours ago. (distant event)



I've hurt my finger!



The man has **just** hurt his finger.



May I speak with John, please?



Hello!

Oh, sorry, John has just left!

John has **just** left.
Obs.: Just = a short time ago.

4. Questions with HOW LONG indicating unfinished actions
e.g.: **When** did you take your last vacation? (simple past: finished action)
How long have you worked there? (present perfect: unfinished action)

Simple past: $\frac{\text{action finished}}{\text{past}} \quad \frac{\text{present}}{\text{present}}$

Present perfect: $\frac{\text{past}}{\text{recently}} \quad \frac{\text{present}}{\text{for 2 years since July}}$

Conjugation:

Int.: $\frac{\text{Have/has}}{\text{Auxiliary verb}} + \frac{\text{I/He}}{\text{Subject}} + \frac{\text{seen}}{\text{main verb (past participle)}} + \frac{\text{John recently?}}{\text{complement}}$

Aff.: $\frac{\text{I/He}}{\text{Subject}} + \frac{\text{have/has}}{\text{auxiliary verb}} + \frac{\text{seen}}{\text{main verb (past participle)}} + \frac{\text{John recently}}{\text{complement}}$

Neg.: $\frac{\text{I/He}}{\text{Subject}} + \frac{\text{haven't/hasn't}}{\text{auxiliary verb (negative form)}} + \frac{\text{seen}}{\text{main verb (past participle)}} + \frac{\text{John recently}}{\text{complement}}$

Reading and writing

Complete the following sentences with the simple past or the present perfect.

1. I WENT (go) to New York last month.
2. I AM you ever BEEN (be) to London?
3. We BOUGHT (buy) many magazines last night.
4. You SPOKE (speak) to Jack yesterday.
5. WAS Gina SPOKE (speak) to Jack lately?
6. Michelle STUDIED (study) English last year.
7. Michelle STUDIED (study) English for 10 months.
8. I BEGAN (begin) working in this firm in 1990.
9. HAVE YOU you already BEGUN (begin) doing your homework?
10. I still WON'T FIND (not to find) what I'm looking for.
11. Teacher, I HAVEN'T FINISHED (not to finish) it yet.
12. He WENT just GOES (go) to work.
13. AM you ever EATEN (eat) raw fish?

Conversation

Student A: Ask two questions in the present perfect beginning with HAVE YOU EVER...
 Student B: Answer the questions using ALREADY or YET.
 Reverse roles.

Conversation

Student A: Ask two questions in the simple past beginning with DID YOU...
 Student B: Answer the questions completely.

Conversation

Student A: Ask two questions beginning with HOW LONG... and two questions beginning with WHEN/WHAT TIME.
 Student B: Answer the questions completely.
 Reverse roles.

HOMWORK



Based on the text, answer the questions below completely.

1. Where is Kelly?

IN BRAZIL.

2. Has Kelly visited many beaches?

YES, SHE VISITED MANY BEACHES.

3. How has the weather been in Rio?

THE WEATHER HAS BEEN REALLY HOT

4. Where has Kelly already gone?

KELLY HAS VISITED MANY BEACHES.

5. What was the weather like yesterday?

YESTERDAY, IT WAS SIMPLY BOILING.

6. What was the weather like the day before yesterday?

THE WEATHER WAS ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL

Based on the map, answer the questions below completely.

e.g.: Where is the supermarket?

It is on the corner of Cedar St. and Cherry Ave.

1. Where is the post office?

IT IS ON THE CORNER OF RLM ST. AND OAK ST.

2. Where is the drugstore?

IT IS ON THE CORNER OF CHERRY AVE. AND PINE ST.

3. Where is the department store?

PINE ST OAK ST

4. What do you buy at a bookstore?

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

5. What do you do at a laundromat?

1. DRY CLOTHES.

Based on the map on page 75, answer the questions below completely.

1. What is your favorite kind of weather? Why?

WINTER, I REALLY LOVE THE COLD

2. What is your favorite season? Why?

I REALLY LOVE THE RAIN

3. Where is the nearest supermarket from your house?





Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Transform these sentences to the asked form:

ALREADY = + ?
YET = - END

1. I have already been to Rome.

Int.: HAVE YOU EVER ALREADY BEEN TO ROME?

Neg.: I HAVEN'T ALREADY BEEN TO ROME.

2. Have you ever got pneumonia?

Aff.: I HAVE EVER GOT PNEUMONIA.

Neg.: I HAVEN'T EVER GOT PN.

3. I haven't seen that movie yet.

Aff.: I HAVE SEEN THAT MOVIE YET.

Int.: HAVE YOU SEEN THAT MOVIE?

4. She has just finished doing her homework.

Int.: HAS SHE JUST FINISHED DOING HER HOMEWORK?

Neg.: SHE HASN'T JUST FINISHED DOING HER HOMEWORK.

Which sentences are right (R) and which ones are wrong (W)?

(W) I have lived here since 2 years.

(W) When have you lived here?

(R) I went to America last year.

(W) He have worked a lot.

(W) I haven't already finished.

(W) He just called.

(R) I've lived here for 2 years.

(R) How long have you lived here?

(W) I've been to America last year.

(R) He has worked a lot.

(R) I haven't finished yet.

(R) He has just called.

Complete the text below using the verbs in parentheses in the simple past or present perfect.

I ~~was~~ WAS (be) born in 1970. I ^{HAVE} LIVED (live) in Rio since then. I STUDIED (study) at a private school when I was a child, but I ~~did~~ ATTENDED (attend) a state college for the last 2 years. My mother TOLD (tell) me to do so. I ^{HAVE} ACCEPTED (accept) her advice.



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!



1. Butcher shop: it's a place where we buy beef, pork or poultry.
2. Gas station: it's a place where we fill up the car with fuel.
3. Bank: it's a place where we deposit or withdraw money.
4. Theater: it's a place where we can see a movie or a play.
5. Bakery: it's a place where we buy bread, cake and cookies.
6. Restaurant: it's a place where we have a meal (breakfast, lunch, dinner).

Based on the information above, answer the questions below:

a) What do we do at a butcher shop?

WE BUY BEEF, PORK OR POULTRY.

b) What do we do at a bank?

WE DEPOSIT OR WITHDRAW MONEY.

c) What is your favorite restaurant in your city? Why do you like it?

MY FAVORITE RESTAURANT IS "CHINO AGROPOLIS" BECAUSE IS

d) Where is the nearest bakery from your house?

ON THE BACK STREET OF MY HOUSE.

pretty
good

Unit Eighteen 18

Indirect speech

Listening

Today is Kelly's first driving lesson. She is very excited. Kelly has waited for this day since she was a little girl.

Kelly, now, start the car and pay attention to my instructions!



Sorry Dad, but what did you say? I'm so nervous!



After the crash:



I said: start the car and pay attention!!!

Turn left and then turn right!



Oh Dad! The car makes so much noise, I can't hear anything! What did you say?



Kelly, I asked you to turn left and then right, and I told you to go slowly!



Oh dear, stop the car!
Stop the car!

Sorry Dad, but what did you say?



Don't worry honey, I only asked you to stop the car.

Listening

A lost husband

A woman went into the police station.
She asked what she should do.

The policeman at the desk was
sympathetic and asked where he had gone.

My husband went out three days ago to do some shopping, but he hasn't come back yet.

Well, he went to the butcher's to get some steak.

And then, he went to the greengrocer's to get some potatoes and beans.

The policeman scratched his head and said that she could eat scrambled eggs instead.

And I think he went to the grocer's to get some cheese.

But he hasn't come back. Oh, what should I do?

Listening

INSTRUCTIONS



Speak up!
I can't hear you!



Come here!



Go away!



Repeat, please!



Put it over there!



Open the window!
Close the door!



Write it down, please!



Kiss me on my cheek, now!
Be quiet!

Indirect speech or Reported speech

3 days ago



Direct speech

At present



Indirect speech

Direct speech: The sentence "I want to go out with Mark today!" came **directly** from Laura's mouth three days ago.

Indirect speech: Sarah is **indirectly** talking about Laura's sentence at present.

When we transform a sentence from direct to indirect speech, we have to use the following rules:

D.S.: Laura **said to** Sarah, "I want to go out with Mark today!"

I.S.: Laura **told** Sarah that she wanted to go out with Mark that day.

1. Change "said to" to "told"

If the construction in direct speech is "said", it's not necessary to change it.

2. Change the person/subject;

Remember that indirect speech is a form to pass information to a 3rd person.

3. Use the word "that";

This word is optional.

4. Change the expressions of time and place;

today - that day

tonight - that night

yesterday - the day before

tomorrow - the day after

next _____ the following _____

last _____ the _____ before

here - there

this - that

these - those

now - then

5. Change the verb tenses.

The tense of the verb in direct speech is usually changed to a farther past situation in indirect speech.

A. Simple Present - Simple Past

D.S.: "I work in Rio.", John said.

I.S.: John said that he worked in Rio.

B. Simple Past - Past Perfect (had + past participle)

D.S.: "He played football.", Mary said.

I.S.: Mary said that he had played football.

C. Simple Future (will + infinitive) - Present Conditional (would + infinitive)

D.S.: "Our parents will travel tomorrow.", they said.

I.S.: They said that their parents would travel the day after.

D. Future (am/are/is + going to) Future in the past (Was/were + going to)

D.S.: "I am going to travel next week.", Mary said.

I.S.: Mary said that she was going to travel the following week.

E. Present Perfect - Past Perfect

D.S.: "My father has worked here for a long time.", John said.

I.S.: John said that his father had worked there for a long time.

F. Can - Could

D.S.: "Steve can play soccer very well.", the reporter said.

I.S.: The reporter said that Steve could play soccer very well.

G. Positive Imperative - Positive Infinitive - to (Don't use "that" in this case)

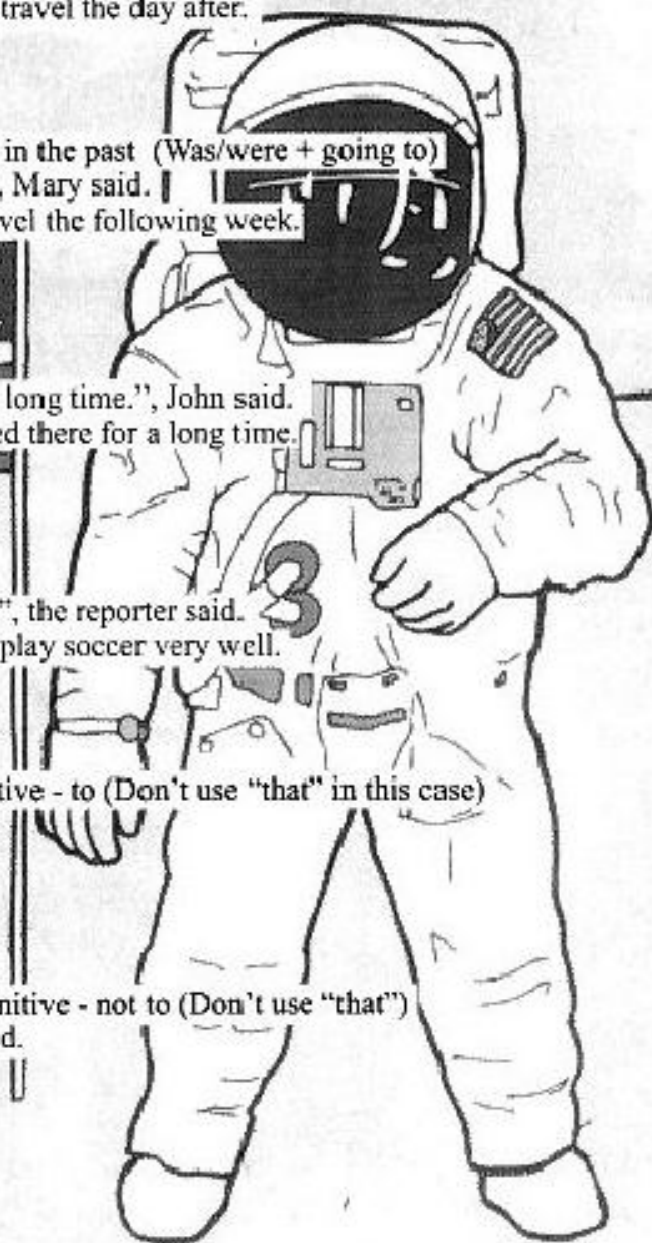
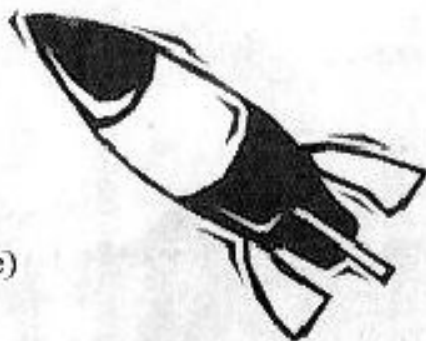
D.S.: "Come here!", Mark asked.

I.S.: Mark asked to go there.

H. Negative Imperative - Negative Infinitive - not to (Don't use "that")

D.S.: "Don't open this box!" John asked.

I.S.: John asked not to open that box.



I. Interrogative - Affirmative

- Use "IF" or "WHETHER"

- Change the word order: Interrogative = Auxiliary verb + Subject
Affirmative = Subject + Auxiliary verb

- Remove the auxiliary verb when the tense of the sentence in direct speech is in the Simple Present or Simple Past.

D.S.: "Do you like to study English?", Mary asked John.

I.S.: Mary asked John if he liked to study English.

D.S.: "Did you eat pasta last night?" John asked Mary.

I.S.: John asked Mary if she had eaten pasta the night before.

D.S.: "Will you travel tonight?", Mary asked John.

I.S.: Mary asked John if he would travel that night.

Obs.: When the question begins with a question word (what, when, who, etc.) do not use "THAT", "IF" or "WHETHER".

D.S.: "How old is your father?", John asked Mary.

I.S.: John asked Mary how old her father was.

D.S.: "When do you go to the beach?", the teacher asked Mary.

I.S.: The teacher asked Mary when she went to the beach.

Watch Out!

It is not necessary to change the tense of the verb when you report something that is still true or when the reporting verb is in the present tense.

D.S.: "Bill Gates is the owner of Microsoft.", John told Mary.

I.S.: John told Mary that Bill Gates is the owner of Microsoft.
(This fact is still true)

D.S.: "I don't believe in God.", he says.

I.S.: He says that he doesn't believe in God.
("Says" is in the present tense)

Reading and writing



Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

- "She ate an apple last night," the greengrocer said.
 THE GREENGROCER SAID THAT SHE ~~ATE~~ AN APPLE ~~LAST~~ NIGHT BEFORE.
- "What time is it?", she asked him.
 SHE ASKED HIM WHAT TIME IT WAS.
- "She doesn't speak French," you said.
 YOU SAID THAT SHE DOESN'T SPEAK FRENCH.
- "I've been to Japan," William said.
 WILLIAM SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN TO JAPAN.
- "I can go to São Paulo with you," John said to Mary.
 JOHN TOLD MARY HE COULD GO TO SÃO PAULO WITH HER.
- "I'll call you tomorrow," George said.
 GEORGE SAID THAT HE WOULD ME THE DAY AFTER.
- "We are going to buy the book," they said.
 THEY SAID THAT THEY WERE GOING TO BUY THE BOOK.
- "Kiss me on my cheek!", he said to his girlfriend.
 HE SAID TO HIS GIRLFRIEND TO KISS HIM ON HIS CHEEK.
- "How old are they?", the interviewer asked.
 THE INTERVIEWER ASKED HOW OLD THEY WERE.
- "She has sung for me," he told us.
 HE TOLD US THAT SHE HAD SUNG FOR HIM.

Reading and writing

Rewrite the sentences in direct speech.

- We told you to continue trying. *"CONTINUE TRYING" WE SAID TO YOU.*
- Clark said she had gone out. *"SHE HAS GONE OUT," CLARK SAID.*

Conversation

Student A: Whisper something in your classmate's ear.

Student B: Tell the other people in class what your classmate whispered to you, using indirect speech.

Reverse roles.

HOMEWORK

British and American



Based on the text, choose the best alternative that corresponds to the answer to the questions below.

- Why was Kelly so excited?
 - Because she was going to school.
 - Because she got a job.
 - ☒ Because that day was her first driving lesson.
- Why wasn't Kelly listening to her Dad? (the first time)
 - ☒ Because she was nervous.
 - Because she was deaf.
 - Because she was happy.
- What was her father's first instruction?
 - He told her to stop the car.
 - He told her to change the gear.
 - ☒ He told her to start the car and pay attention to his instructions.
- Why didn't Kelly listen to her Dad? (the second time)
 - Because the air conditioner was on.
 - ☒ Because the engine of the car made so much noise.
 - Because her father spoke in Portuguese and she only speaks English.
- What happened to Kelly and her Dad?
 - They arrived at their destination without any problems.
 - ☒ They crashed the car into a tree.
 - They got lost.

Answer the questions below completely.

- Have you ever had a driving lesson? How was it?
MY DRIVING LESSON HAPPENED IN 1999, IT WAS NOT SO EASY.
- What kind of driver are you?
I'M A GOOD DRIVER
- Have you ever been in a car crash?
EVER YES I HAVE BEEN IN A CAR CRASH ONCE.
- Have you ever taught a person how to drive? Who?
I HAVE TAUGHT MY EX-GIRLFRIEND, MY MOTHER...

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Rewrite the sentences in indirect speech.

- "I have two cars in my garage," he said. ~~HE WAS HIS.~~
HE SAID THAT HE HAD TWO CARS IN HIS GARAGE.
- "I can't swim well," she said to me. ~~TOLD ME. COULDN'T~~
SHE SAID TO ME THAT SHE CAN'T SWIM WELL.
- "We are writing some notes now," we said. ~~WE WERE WRITING.~~
WE SAID THAT WE WERE WRITING SOME NOTES NOW.
- "We are trying!" you said. ~~YOU WERE TRYING.~~
YOU SAID THAT YOU WERE TRYING.
- "Close the windows!" she said. ~~TO~~
SHE SAID THAT SHE SHOULD CLOSE THE WINDOWS.
- "What's your phone number?" the receptionist asked him. ~~HIS~~
THE RECEPTIONIST ASKED HIM WHAT HIS PHONE NUMBER WAS.
- "She went out," Clark said. ~~HAD GONE~~
CLARK SAID THAT SHE HAD GONE OUT.
- "Did you enjoy this movie?" David asked Pat. ~~IF SHE HAD~~
DAVID ASKED PAT IF SHE HAD ENJOYED THAT MOVIE.
- "Why did you buy it?" Sam asked Louise. ~~SHE HAD BOUGHT~~
SAM ASKED LOUISE WHY SHE HAD BOUGHT IT.
- "Don't open this book!" he said. ~~NOT TO~~
HE SAID THAT HE DIDN'T WANT HER TO OPEN THAT BOOK.

Rewrite the sentences in direct speech.

- He asked ~~her~~ where she was.
"WHERE SHE WAS" HE ASKED HER.
- They told me that she was taking a shower.
"SHE WAS TAKING A SHOWER" THEY TOLD ME.
- She asked me to go away.
"GO AWAY" SHE ASKED.
- Bob said that she had slept over at his house the night before.
"SHE HAD SLEPT OVER AT MY HOUSE THE NIGHT BEFORE" BOB SAID.
MY LAST NIGHT.



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Man



Complete the text with the following vocabulary; use an English-English dictionary if necessary.

driver's license	fine	traffic light	police officer	accelerator
clutch	brake	gear	a flat tire	spare wheel

I was only 15 years old, so I didn't have my legitimate DRIVER LICENSE. yet. Nevertheless, I felt confident enough to borrow my father's car. I knew enough to tell the difference among all the pedals: the BRAKE, which we use to stop the car or slow it down, the ACCELERATOR, which we use to accelerate whenever you want, and the CLUTCH, which enables us to shift the GEAR to different positions (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and backwards). All this was simple for me, so there I went, down the street. Everything was okay until a POLICE OFFICER on a bicycle saw me and urged me to stop. I decided that it was better not to stop. I went as fast as I could, ignoring the red TRAFFIC LIGHT. Fifty miles an hour was enough to get far ahead of the poor police officer on his bicycle. But then the unexpected happened: a problem with one of the wheels: A FLAT TIRE. Now, I had to stop and put on my SPARE WHEEL. The policeman came closer and closer. When he reached me, he was out of breath and quite angry. The US\$ 350 FINE was unavoidable. Also my father was called to pick me up. He wasn't very happy, old-fashioned as he is. Still, they never managed to change my philosophy: enjoy life, you only live once.

**BRITISH
AND
AMERICAN**

Vocabulary

Nervetheless:	but
Whenever:	any time
Enables:	permits
Urged:	insisted
Fifty miles:	equivalent to 80 km
Far ahead:	very distant
Unexpected:	surprising
Wheels:	part of the car that touches the ground
Closer and closer:	to get very near
Reached:	approached
Out of breath:	very tired
Unavoidable:	something that will happen and you cannot stop it
Old-fashioned:	traditional
Managed:	manipulated

Unit Nineteen

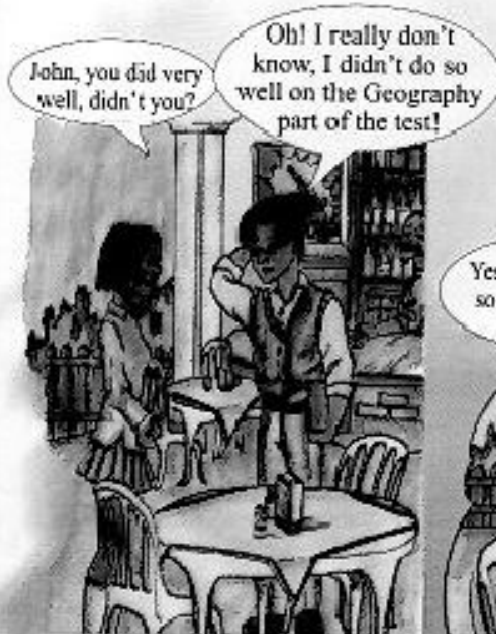


Question tags, also, too, either

Listening



Today is one of the most important days for many teenagers because of the university admission examination. Many students have studied for months, in order to try to get into university. After the test, they all went to a pub to have a chat about their performance on the test.



HOMEWORK ON CD



Listen to the CD and put each of the following words or phrases in its correct space in the passage below.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| *state | *private | *seminar | *degree | *co-educational | *terms |
| *primary | *break up | *graduate | *grant | *nursery school | *tutorial |
| *secondary school | *fees | *lecture | *academic | *compulsory | |

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a (a) NURSERY SCHOOL, where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a (b) PRIMARY school. In Britain, children start this school at the age of five. The (c) ACADEMIC year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three (d) TERMS. Schools (e) BREAK UP for the summer holiday in July. (f) SECONDARY SCHOOL begins at the age of about eleven and most schools at this level are (g) CO-EDUCATIONAL, which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain, education is (h) COMPULSORY from five to sixteen years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after sixteen, to take higher exams. Most children go to (i) STATE schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to (j) PRIVATE schools, which can be very expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students (k) GRADUATE, which means they receive their (l) DEGREE. At university, teaching is by (m) TUTORIAL, an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students, (n) SEMINAR, a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher, (o) LECTURE when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a (p) GRANT by the government to help pay their (q) FEES and living expenses.

Listen to the CD and put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

up to to of at at at from by in in into

- Which school do you go to?
- He left school at the age of eighteen.
- The summer term ends in July.
- She's not at home, she's at school.
- She goes to Sussex University.
- His lecture was divided into four parts.
- School breaks up next Friday.
- He is now at university.
- She is in the same class as her brother.
- Students usually receive a grant from the state.
- They are given a grant by the state.



Listening

PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a verb in combination with a preposition. The specific combination gives it a specific meaning that can best be understood in its context.

Verb	Prep.	Example
To look	after	Mother <u>looks after</u> the children.
To look	at	The young man <u>looked at</u> the young beautiful woman.
To look	for	I'm <u>looking for</u> my keys, where are they?
To look	like	He is very ugly; he surely doesn't <u>look like</u> his cute brother.
To look	up	I always <u>look up</u> difficult words in the dictionary.

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the correct phrasal verb. Don't forget to conjugate the verb!

1. An encyclopedia is useful to LOOK UP all kinds of information.
2. A nurse LOOKS AFTER sick people in the hospital.
3. Why are you lying on the ground, are you LOOKING FOR something?
4. You are LOOKING AT the secretary all the time; do you fancy her?
5. Nobody believes he's my brother; he doesn't LOOK LIKE me at all.

Extra Information

TOO/SO/ALSO/EITHER/NEITHER

1. **Too** - at the end of affirmative sentences.

e.g.: A - I like Madonna.

B - I like her **too**.

2. **So** - So + auxiliary verb + subject

e.g.: A - I went to the beach last week. (simple past)

B - So did I.

A - My father goes to work by bus. (simple present)

B - So does my mother.

3. Also

a. After the verb **TO BE** in affirmative sentences.

e.g.: A - I am married.

B - I am **also** married.

b. Before other verbs in affirmative sentences.

e.g.: A - I live in Campo Grande.

B - I **also** live there.

c. After the subject in interrogative sentences.

e.g.: A - I have studied a lot. Have you **also** studied a lot?

4. **Either** (íder = AmE; áider = BrE) - at the end of negative sentences.

e.g.: A - I don't smoke.

B - I don't smoke **either**.

5. **Neither** (níder = AmE; náider = BrE)

Neither + Auxiliary verb (affirmative form) + subject

e.g.: A - John isn't studying English now. (present continuous)

B - Neither am I.

A - Pat didn't get good grades on his last test. (simple past)

B - Neither did Jack.

Obs.: In spoken English, when we agree with a positive opinion we say **ME TOO**, and when it's a negative opinion we say **ME NEITHER** or **NOR ME**.

e.g.: A - I think British and American is a good school. (affirmative)

B - **Me too**.

A - I can't swim at all. (negative)

B - **Me neither**. or **Nor me**.

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below using too/so/also/either/neither.

1. I don't like chocolate and my sister doesn't like it EITHER.
2. My wife can't eat sea food and NEITHER can my son.
3. He works at British and American and SO does she.
4. Are you ALSO going to travel tomorrow?
5. She loves music and I love music TOO.

A) Po

1. Au

(do/d

2. Mo

(can/c

e.g.: Y

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B) Ne

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e.g.: H

(verb t

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QUESTION TAGS: they are short questions used to confirm the idea of the main sentence.

- ▼ When the main sentence is **positive**, the tag is **negative**;
- ▼ When the main sentence is **negative**, the tag is **positive**;

Obs.: If the main sentence contains negative words such as **NEVER**, it is considered a negative one; therefore the tag must be positive.

isn't	he?
(verb to be + not)	(personal pronoun)
shouldn't	they?
(modal verb + not)	(personal pronoun)

Special cases:

1. I am a teacher, aren't I?
positive sentence negative tag

In this case, we were supposed to use **am + not I**; but the negative form must be contracted; there is no contraction between **am + not**, so we have to use the construction "**aren't**".

2. Let's go, shall we?

Let's = Let + us.

"Let" is a verb that expresses an invitation.
"Shall" is a modal verb that expresses an invitation.

"Us" is an object pronoun

(me/you/him/her/it/**us**/you/them)

"We" is the equivalent personal pronoun to "**us**"
(I/you/he/she/it/**we**/you/they)

3. Open the window, will you?
Command

Commands are executed in the future;
Auxiliary verb of the future = **will**.

Commands are directed to the 2nd person;
(2nd person personal pronoun = **you**)

4. Everybody goes there, don't they?

"**Everybody**" indicates a group of people;
(Personal pronoun that indicates a group of people = **they**)

Reading and writing

Complete with the correct question tags.

1. She goes shopping every day,
2. She went shopping yesterday,
3. He is a good student,
4. They were good students,
5. He's been to NY twice,
6. She can play the piano well,
7. She can't play the piano well,
8. He won't be back before noon,
9. I'm late,
10. Open the window,
11. Let's go to the movies,
12. Everybody never misses classes,
13. He has many fans,

DOESN'T
DIDN'T SHE ?
ISN'T HE ?
WEREN'T THEY ?
ISN'T HE ?
CAN'T SHE ?
CAN SHE ?
WILL HE ?
AREN'T I ?
WILL YOU ?
SHALL WE ?
DON'T THEY ?
DIDN'T HE ?
(Doesn't he ?)

HOMEWORK

Based on the text, answer the questions below completely.

1. Why have many students been studying?

BECAUSE THEY TRY TO GET INTO UNIVERSITY.

2. Where did they go after the test?

THEY ALL WENT TO A PUB TO HAVE A CHAT ABOUT THEIR PERFORMANCE ON THE TEST.

3. What are the students talking about?

THEY TALKING ABOUT THEIR PERFORMANCE ON THE TEST.

4. How did John do on the Geography part of the test?

HE DIDN'T DO SO WELL.

5. Did John's friend solve the Physics questions?

SHE SOLVED THEM TOO.

6. Was Sharon absent or present on the day of the test?

SHARON MUST HAVE DONE FAR BETTER
SHE WAS ON THE DAY OF THE TEST.

Answer the questions completely.

1. Have you ever taken an admission exam? How was it?

SOME TIMES, THEY WERE HARD.

2. Did you study hard for it?

NO.

3. What is/was your favorite subject? Why do/did you like it?

HISTORY, BECAUSE IT'S VERY IMPORTANT.

4. Have you studied in a private or state school?

I HAVE STUDIED IN STATE SCHOOL.

5. What has been your main occupation lately?

MY JOB.

6. Have you prepared your units properly before coming to class?

I PREPARED UNITS IN WORK.

7. Have you come to the conversation classes?

YES EVERY WEEK.

8. Have you written your composition in Portuguese giving your opinion about British and American?

NO, I DIDN'T.

9. Has your father ever studied a foreign language?

NO, HE DIDN'T.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

Make sentences with the phrasal verbs below, following the instructions in parentheses.

1. To look after (simple present / 3rd person singular / affirmative)

MOTHER LOOK AFTER THE CHILDREN.

2. To look at (present continuous / 1st person singular / interrogative)

YOU ARE LOOKING AT THE SECRETARY ALL THE TIME; DO YOU fancy HER?

3. To look for (simple past / 1st person plural / affirmative)

WE WERE LOOKING FOR THE BOOK.

4. To look like (simple present / 1st person singular / negative)

HE SURRLY DOESN'T LOOK LIKE HIS COTE BROTHER.

5. To look up (future / 3rd person plural / interrogative)

WILL THEY LOOK UP TO LULA?

Complete with the correct question tags

- Mary should study more,
- I would love a beer now,
- He wouldn't make love to her,
- You were in Los Angeles,
- They can't swim,
- Everybody loves New York,
- I am great,
- Mother needs a holiday,
- You like me tremendously,
- He has many cars,
- She's never gone to Africa,
- Let's dance,
- Shut up,
- Pelé could play soccer very well,
- They must be good teachers,
- Jack will probably pass the test,
- We are going bowling,
- You weren't sick yesterday,

SHOULDN'T SHE. ?
WOULDN'T I ?
WOULD HE ?
WEREN'T YOU. ?
CAN THEY. ?
DON'T LOVE THEM. ?
AREN'T I ?
DON'T SHE ?
DON'T LIKE YOU. ?
HASNT HE. ?
HASNT SHE. ?
SHALL WE ?
WILL DO YOU. ?
COULDN'T HE. ?
MUST THEY. ?
WONT HE. ?
AREN'T WE. ?
WERE YOU ?





Take a look at the following sentences.

I think Celine Dion is a good singer and I think Mariah Carey is good too.
I think **BOTH** Celine Dion **AND** Mariah Carey are good singers.

Celine Dion's CD costs 15 dollars; Mariah's CD costs 16. I have 17 dollars.
I can buy **EITHER** Celine's CD **OR** Mariah's CD.

I don't like sashimi and sushi.
I like **NEITHER** sashimi **NOR** sushi.

Write sentences with **BOTH... AND**, **EITHER... OR** and **NEITHER... NOR**.

1. Mark is sick. So is Jill.

BOTH MARK AND JILL ARE SICK.

2. Is he American or is he Canadian?

He is NEITHER AMERICAN NOR CANADIAN.

3. She doesn't speak French and Spanish.

She speaks NEITHER FRENCH NOR SPANISH.

4. We can go to the movies or we can go to a restaurant.

We CAN GO TO EITHER MOVIES OR RESTAURANT.

5. He likes playing soccer and he likes watching it.

He LIKE EITHER PLAYING OR WATCHING SOCCER.

6. He didn't study English and he didn't study Portuguese.

He STUDY NEITHER ENGLISH NOR PORTUGUESE.

7. Michelle loves Daniel. So does Pamela.

BOTH MICHELLE AND PAMELA LOVES DANIEL.

8. I think I will go to Las Vegas or I will go to Atlantic City.

I think I will GO TO EITHER LAS VEGAS OR ATLANTIC CITY.

9. She doesn't like horror movies and comedies.

She likes NEITHER HORROR MOVIES NOR COMEDIES.

10. Men wear pants. So do women.

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN WEAR PANTS.

11. My father is a doctor and my mother is a doctor too.

BOTH MY FATHER AND MY MOTHER ARE DOCTORS.

12. The company doesn't have enough money to pay both John and Dean.

THE COMPANY DOESN'T HAVE MONEY TO PAY NEITHER JOHN NOR DEAN. will be fired.

BOTH JOHN NOR DEAN.



Unit twenty



20

Health Problems



can

must

may

could

should

shall

would

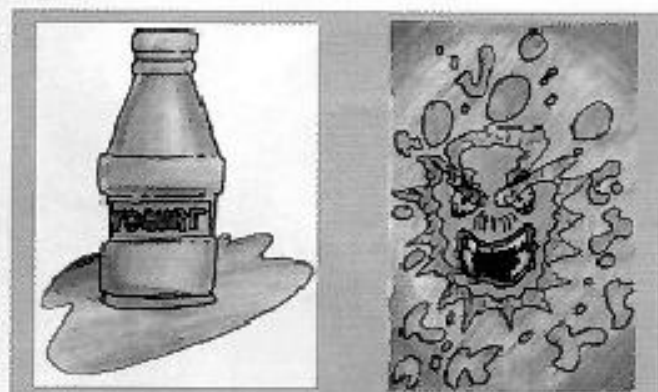
Modal Verbs I

Listening

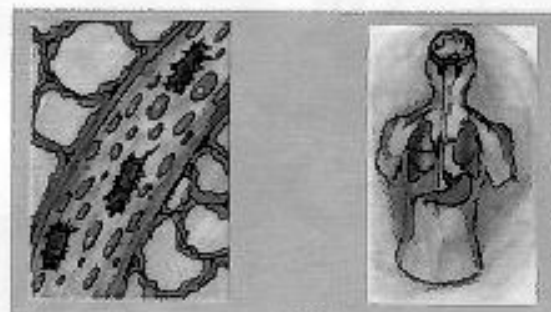
BACTERIA

The *development* of *powerful* microscopes during the 17th and 18th *centuries* *showed* for the first time the existence of micro organisms.

Many microbes do useful work for men, but others don't. **Disease-bacteria** do their deadly work by forming poison or toxins.



Bacteria remain in the **blood stream**, which carries their poisons to all parts of the body. Others look for special organs like the lungs or stomach. **Hydrophobia**, for example, attacks mainly the nerves, the spinal cord and the brain.



There are three ways to **avoid** a contact with disease-causing bacteria: by vaccination, by cleanliness and by using an antitoxin that kills the bacteria.

Vocabulary

development = evolution
powerful = strong
centuries = period of 100 years
showed = revealed
disease = health problem

blood stream = blood circulation
hydrophobia = rabies, serious disease that causes people and animals, especially dogs to go mad and die.
avoid = prevent



hydrophobia

HEALTH PROBLEMS



Listening

A HEADACHE

Hi, how are you?



Can I do something for you?



Could you please get me some aspirin and a glass of water?



Not too good, I have a terrible headache.

No problem, but listen, if it doesn't get better, you must see a doctor.

30 30 30
30 minutes later...

How are you doing now?



I feel much better, thanks.

I'm glad to hear that.

Listening

AT THE DRUGSTORE

Can I have a bottle of multi-vitamins?

Here you are, Sir. Anything else?

I have these cough drops here. Is that all?

Could I have something for a sore throat too?

May I also have a package of Alka Seltzer?

They're against hangovers, right?

No, I would also like something for a cold. That's all.

Yes, Sir. Would that be it?

Very well, Sir. That's US\$ 16.70 altogether.

US\$ 16.70... here you are. Thank you and goodbye!

Have a good day, Sir!

Extra Information

American currency = American Dollar

Coins:

Penny = 1 cent Nickel = 5 cents Dime = 10 cents Quarter = 25 cents



Bills:

1 dollar

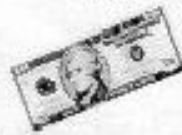
5 dollars

10 dollars

20 dollars

50 dollars

100 dollars



Extra Information

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs: they express specific situations (requests, offers, abilities, etc.) Auxiliary verbs: they express the tense (past, present, future)

Modal Verb	Expression	Example
1. Can	a. ability b. informal permission c. informal request	Can you play the piano? Can I use your telephone? Can you lend me your eraser?
2. Could	a. past ability b. polite permission c. polite request	Pelé could play soccer very well. Could I use your telephone? Could you lend me your eraser?
3. May	a. polite permission b. polite request c. Possibility (strong)	You may use my telephone. May I borrow your eraser? It may rain tomorrow.
4. Might	a. Possibility (weak)	It might rain tomorrow.
5. Must	a. obligation b. logical conclusion	You mustn't smoke in the hospital! He got married?!? He must be crazy!!!
6. Should	a. advice b. expectation	You should study more! I've studied a lot. I should get a good grade on the test. (I expect to get a good grade)
7. Would	a. offer b. wish c. invitation	Would you like a cup of coffee? I would like some beer, please. Would you like to dance with me?
8. Shall	a. invitation b. proposal	Shall we dance? Shall I open the door for you?

Obs.: In English, there are more Modal Verbs than the ones presented in this unit.



Modal verbs have some special characteristics. In order to understand them, let's make a comparison between modal verbs and the other verbs.

OTHER VERBS	MODAL VERBS
1. They have infinitive form e.g.: to work, to go, to speak	1. They have no infinitive form e.g.: Can, could, may (incorrect : to can, to could, to may)
2. They have auxiliary verbs e.g.: Do you work at British and American? Did you go to school yesterday? Has he spoken to her recently?	2. They don't have auxiliary verbs e.g.: Can you play tennis? (incorrect : Do you can play tennis?) Could you help me? (incorrect : Did you could help me?)
3. They are conjugated e.g.: He works every day. (Simple present)	3. They are not conjugated e.g.: He can cook very well. (incorrect : He cans cook very well.)
4. When we use two of these verbs, the second verb is used in the infinitive with "to" or gerund (ing): e.g.: I like studying English. I need to work tomorrow. She wants to be rich.	4. After modal verbs we use the second verb in the infinitive without "to". e.g.: You must stop smoking. (incorrect : You must to stop smoking). Would you like to dance?

Conversation

Student A: Offer Student B something to drink.

Student B: Express your wish to Student A.

Student A: Ask Student B's permission to use his/her cellular phone.

Student B: Give Student A your permission to use it.

Student A: Request Student B's telephone number.

Student B: Tell Student A you don't have the permission to do that.

HOMEWORK

Based on the text about bacteria, answer the questions below completely.

1. How were micro organisms discovered?

WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF POWERFUL MICROSCOPES.

2. Are microbes always useful for the human body?

MANY MICROBES DO USEFUL WORK FOR MEN, BUT OTHERS DON'T.

3. Can you mention three human organs?

HEART, STOMACH, LUNGS.

4. What can we do to avoid diseases that are caused by bacteria?

BY VACCINATION, BY CLEAN LIVES AND BY USING AN ANTI-TOXIN THAT KILLS THE BACTERIA.

Answer the questions completely.

1. Have you ever got a cold? When was the last time? What did you do?

SOMETIMES, ONE YEAR AGO, NOTHING, NOTHING MAKE ME BETTER.

2. Have you ever got a toothache? What did you do?

IN PAST, NOTHING I WAITED TO MAKE ME BETTER.
WAITED LET TO GO GET BETTER.

3. Have you ever got a stomachache? What did you do?

IN PAST, ...

4. Have you ever got a burn? How did you get it? What did you do?

IN PAST,

Match a good piece of advice for each health problem.

Health problem

- a) hiccups
- b) the flu
- c) backache
- d) insect bite
- e) indigestion
- f) a fever

Piece of advice

- (F) get some antipyretic *
- (A) drink some water *
- (D) put some ointment on it
- (B) get some antibiotics
- (E) don't lift anything heavy
- (C) take some effervescent

*antipyretic = preventive or alleviative of fever

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Student's name: _____
Teacher's name: _____

Complete the sentences below with the most appropriate Modal Verb, using the information in parentheses.

1. can you give me the menu? (polite request)
2. You could go to the party. (permission)
3. can your father dance? (ability)
4. He can sing very well, but not anymore. (past ability)
5. His father is intelligent. He may be a good student. (expectation)
6. She's got cancer. She must stop smoking. (obligation)
7. could you like to go to the movies? (invitation)
8. I can like to be rich in the future. (wish)
9. You look tired! You must get some rest! (advice)
10. can you like something to eat? (offer)
11. Michelle is Miss Brazil. She must be gorgeous. (logical conclusion)
12. They can travel to America next year. (possibility)

Complete the sentences below with the Modal Verb requested. These sentences were taken from famous songs. Can you guess the singer?

1. " could I stay or can I go?" (advice)

Singer: _____

2. "It could have been love, but it's over now." (logical conclusion)

Singer: _____

3. " can't touch this!" (negative permission)

Singer: _____



CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

Imagine you are a doctor. Some patients arrive at your office complaining about some kind of health problem. Give them some pieces of advice.

Patient A: Doctor, I've got a terrible migraine (strong headache). What should I do?

DRINK TEA AND SLEEP

Patient B: Doctor, I've got diabetes. What can I eat?

DON'T EAT SUGAR

Patient C: Doctor, both my grandmother and my mother have cancer. Do you think I might have cancer too?

TAKE CARE



Patient D: Doctor, I've got AIDS and I know I am going to die very soon. Before I start suffering too much, would you give me a mortal injection?

NO

Patient E: Doctor, I think my husband doesn't love me anymore because I look too old. What could you do in order to help me?

KISS HIM MORE

Patient F: Doctor, my husband and I have been married for 20 years. Last month he found out he is going to die in about three months. And... he thinks that our son is his... but he is not. Should I tell my husband the truth?

YES

REGULAR VERBS

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
To answer	answered	answered
To ask	asked	asked
To call	called	called
To carry	carried	carried
To change	changed	changed
To close	closed	closed
To flirt	flirted	flirted
To happen	happened	happened
To hate	hated	hated
To help	helped	helped
To lie	lied	lied
To like	liked	liked
To listen	listened	listened
To love	loved	loved
To need	needed	needed
To open	opened	opened
To play	played	played
To repeat	repeated	repeated
To study	studied	studied
To talk	talked	talked
To try	tried	tried
To walk	walked	walked
To want	wanted	wanted
To watch	watched	watched
To work	worked	worked





IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
To be	was/were	been
To bear	bore	born
To beat	beat	beaten
To become	became	become
To begin	began	begun
To bend	bent	bent
To bet	bet (betted)	bet (betted)
To bind	bound	bound
To bite	bit	bitten
To bleed	bled	bled
To blow	blew	blown
To break	broke	broken
To bring	brought	brought
To build	built	built
To burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
To burst	burst	burst
To buy	bought	bought
To cast	cast	cast
To catch	caught	caught
To choose	chose	chosen
To come	came	come
To cost	cost	cost
To creep	crept	crept
To cut	cut	cut
To deal	dealt	dealt
To do	did	done
To draw	drew	drawn
To dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)
To drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drove	driven
To eat	ate	eaten

To fall	fell	fallen
To feed	fed	fed
To feel	felt	felt
To fight	fought	fought
To find	found	found
To flee	fled	fled
To fly	flew	flown
To forbid	forbade	forbidden
To forget	forgot	forgotten
To forgive	forgave	forgiven
To freeze	froze	frozen
To get	got	got=Br, gotten=US
To give	gave	given
To go	went	gone
To grow	grew	grown
To hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)
To have	had	had
To hear	heard	heard
To hide	hid	hid (hidden)
To hit	hit	hit
To hold	held	held
To hurt	hurt	hurt
To keep	kept	kept
To kneel	knelt (kneeled)	knelt (kneeled)
To knit	knit (knitted)	knit (knitted)
To know	knew	known
To lay	laid	laid
To lead	led	led
To lean	leant (leaned)	leant (leaned)
To learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
To leave	left	left
To lend	lent	lent
To let	let	let
To lie	lay	lain
To light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)
To lose	lost	lost
To make	made	made
To mean	meant	meant
To meet	met	met



To overcome	overcame	overcome
To put	put	put
To read	read	read
To ride	rode	ridden
To ring	rang	rung
To rise	rose	risen
To run	ran	run
To say	said	said
To see	saw	seen
To seek	sought	sought
To sell	sold	sold
To send	sent	sent
To set	set	set
To sew	sewed	sewn (sewed)
To shake	shook	shaken
To shine	shone (shined)	shone (shined)
To shoot	shot	shot
To show	showed	shown (showed)
To shut	shut	shut
To sing	sang	sung
To sink	sank	sunk
To sit	sat	sat
To sleep	slept	slept
To smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
To speak	spoke	spoken
To speed	sped (speeded)	sped (speeded)
To spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
To spend	spent	spent
To spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)
To spin	spun	spun
To spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
To spread	spread	spread
To spring	sprang	sprung
To stand	stood	stood
To steal	stole	stolen
To stick	stuck	stuck
To stink	stank	stunk
To strike	struck	struck (stricken)
To swear	swore	sworn

BRITISH

To sweat	sweat (sweated)	sweat (sweated)
To sweep	swept	swept
To swim	swam	swum
To swing	swung	swung
To take	took	taken
To teach	taught	taught
To tear	tore	torn
To tell	told	told
To think	thought	thought
To throw	threw	thrown
To understand	understood	understood
To wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)
To wear	wore	worn
To weep	wept	wept
To win	won	won
To withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
To write	wrote	written

AMERICAN